

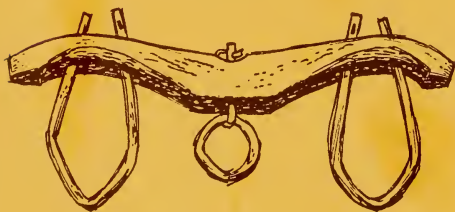
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Barton, William E

Lincoln of the Biographers.

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# The Lincoln of the Biographers

By  
WILLIAM E. BARTON



Reprinted from the Transactions of the Illinois State Historical  
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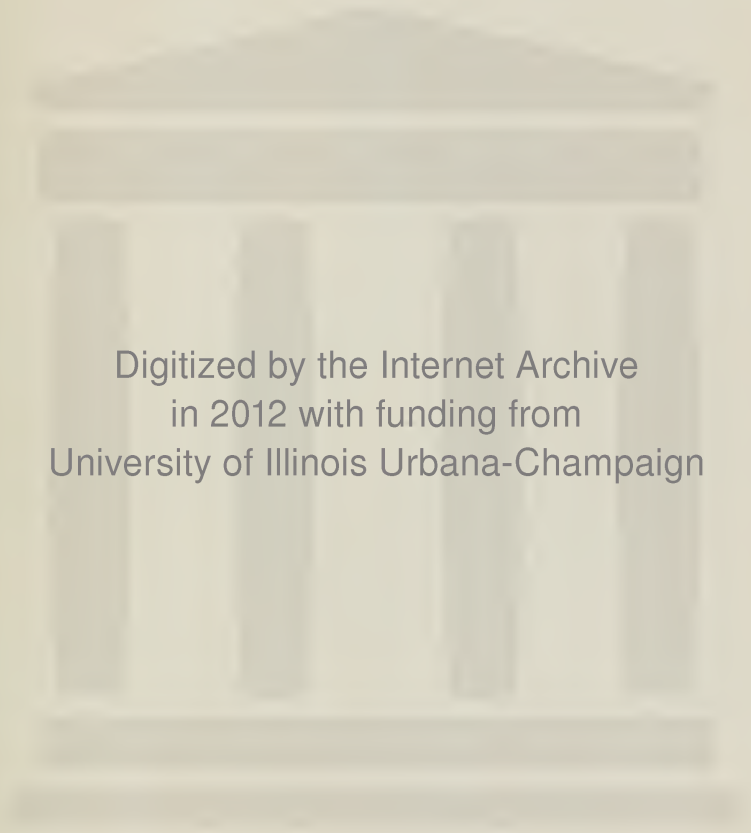


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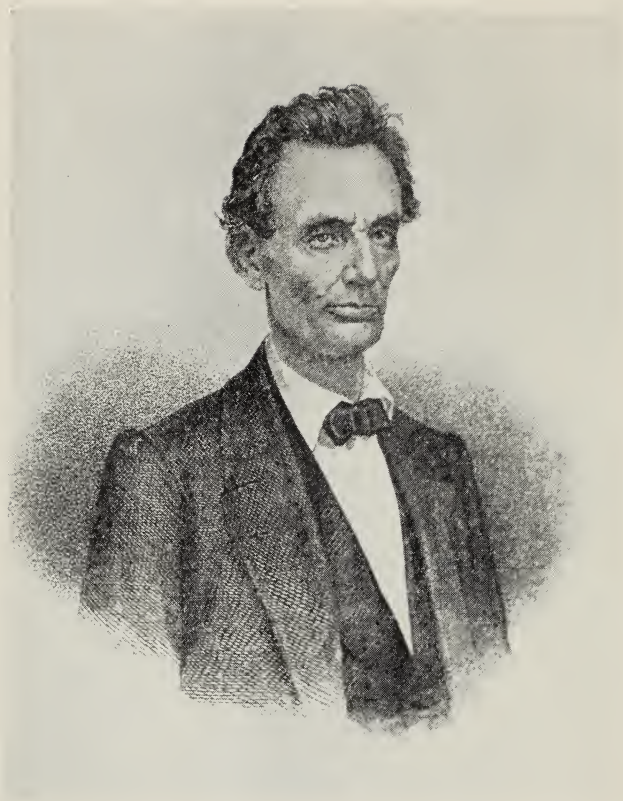
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## THE LINCOLN OF THE BIOGRAPHERS

By WILLIAM E. BARTON

Appearing again, and gladly, on the program of an annual meeting of this Society, I wish first of all to express my own obligation, and that of Lincoln scholars throughout the country, to the Illinois State Historical Society. Worthily housed in this admirable building on the site of the home where Abraham Lincoln wooed and married Mary Todd, generously supported by a State that has a commendable and growing pride in its history and its heritage of great names, presided over by a Secretary and a staff of assistants whose competence is equalled only by their unfailing courtesy, the Illinois State Historical Society has made itself an invaluable factor in the work of the Lincoln scholar. As few students of the Lincoln material can be under greater obligations to this Society than I, and as I fully intend to increase my own obligation, I begin my address with this word of sincere thanks to Miss Osborne and her assistants, and of appreciation of the intelligent support on the part of the Legislature that makes this service possible.

I am speaking of *The Lincoln of the Biographers*, and my method is threefold. I wish first to say something about the beginnings of Lincoln biography, the writers and their sources, tracing the origins of their literary accomplishment back to the first biographical publication that emerged from a distant hillside when

"Old Abe Lincoln came out of the wilderness,  
Down in Illinois."

Having discovered the historical sources of the first company of writers, I intend to consider the work of the successive biographers, dividing Lincoln biographies for convenience and with some approach to logical arrangement into seven classes. I do not intend to mention by name each writer of a life of Lincoln, except those in the first group and in a list at the end of this study, but I shall endeavor to mention those who seem to me to have begun or defined new periods in Lincoln literature.

My third purpose is to attempt some estimate of the contribution of the biographers to an understanding of the character of Lincoln, and of biography as a creative art. I hope to append to this address as it shall appear in print, a check-list or bibliography, not of Lincoln literature as a whole, but of Lincoln biographies, from 1860 to 1929, a period of almost seventy years.

I am undertaking a very modest intrusion into the field of bibliography, where I have no possessions and no purpose to establish an abiding-place. That field belongs to friends of mine, living and dead, and

theirs it shall remain. When my esteemed and beloved friend, Judge Daniel Fish, rested from his labors, his mantle fell appropriately on the shoulder of his friend and mine, J. B. Oakleaf. The field these men have staked out and possessed is vast. Lincoln books increase in number, and not one tenth of them are biographies. The Library of the Illinois State Historical Society has 3,600 Lincoln items, besides its Civil War Collection, and probably not more than two hundred of these items are Lincoln biographies. In the wide domain of Lincoln bibliography are addresses, orations, sermons, poems, studies of special aspects of Lincoln's character and influence, and other and widely diversified monographs whose titles are numbered into some thousands. Lincoln bibliography is a wide and fertile domain, much wider than the theme of this address. But through that blossoming meadow flows the stream of biography, and it is a river that waters the roots of all other forms of Lincoln literature. Into that stream for ten years and more I have dipped my oar and my net. Not only so, but I have now and then poured into it as it flowed past me the contents of my own pitcher, filled from more or less distant springs. The field itself belongs to others, but I wish to explore the stream. I begin with the tiny biographical spring that flowed from the prairies in 1860, which augmented by many tributaries, has widened and deepened in the nearly three score years and ten since then.

Few of the lives of Lincoln have been great books. Among the authors are included the undistinguished company of hack-writers of campaign biographies, the goodly fellowship of those who endeavored to gather the facts from those who personally had known Lincoln, and the noble army, small but potent, of those who have really added to the world's knowledge of Lincoln. These, and those who are to follow in their train, are the men and women through whose loving labor Abraham Lincoln is known and is to be known to the present and to coming generations.

## I. THE BIRTH OF LINCOLN BIOGRAPHY

Abraham Lincoln was a man unknown to the nation and the world when on Friday, May 18, 1860, he was nominated for the Presidency of the United States. During the campaign of more than five months that followed his nomination he said and did practically nothing to make himself better known. He did not leave Springfield; he did not make any political speeches; he did not write any articles for publication under his own name. Deliberately he avoided personal publicity, though gladly approving all proper means that advanced his political success. During the further period of nearly four months that intervened between his election and inauguration, he left Springfield but twice, once on a short trip to Chicago to meet Hannibal Hamlin who was to be his vice-president, and once to Charleston to visit his step-mother. Except for two little impromptu car-platform responses made to informal groups at stations not very far from Springfield as he traveled toward Chicago, he still delivered no addresses.<sup>1</sup> Whatever the people of the United

<sup>1</sup> These two little speeches, delivered at Lincoln and Bloomington, are in *The Women Lincoln Loved*, pp. 311-312.



States learned concerning the obscure man who was about to become the chief executive of the nation, they learned from the campaign biographies of 1860. Those biographies were hastily prepared, out of very inadequate material, but they made Abraham Lincoln president, and what is also true, to a very large extent they created the image of the personality which the world came to know as Abraham Lincoln; for the man himself the most of his contemporaries could not and did not know.

To one of Abraham Lincoln's biographers, Jefferson Davis seemed a more probable candidate for the Presidency in 1860 than Abraham Lincoln himself. David W. Bartlett, a radical Republican, preparing himself to write a campaign life of the winner of the Republican nomination, and possibly of one or more of his opponents, published at the end of 1859, a book entitled, *Presidential Possibilities*, containing biographical sketches of twenty-one men who seemed to Bartlett to deserve mention as possible nominees. It is interesting to call the roll of those men.

The list began appropriately with William H. Seward, whom, undoubtedly, Bartlett regarded as the probable Republican nominee. The second chapter was a life of Stephen A. Douglas, who was practically certain to be an opposing candidate. Then followed Salmon P. Chase and Edward Bates, names which very naturally would have occurred to an intelligent newspaper man as second and third choices. Then followed David S. Dickinson and John Bell, John P. Hale, Alexander H. Stephens and Nathaniel P. Banks. The list continued with Joseph Lane, John McLean, Henry A. Wise, Henry Wilson, Jefferson Davis, James Orr, John Minor Botts, James H. Hammond, Howell Cobb, and John C. Breckinridge. Then, to close the volume, Bartlett wrote a chapter on John C. Frémont, who continued to be counted a presidential possibility not only in 1860 but even, and absurdly, in 1864.

Interesting as is such a list, with the names of Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Howell Cobb, Henry A. Wise and John C. Breckinridge considered as possible candidates for the presidency, our judgment on the whole is one of approval. These men were not impossible candidates in the end of 1859 and the beginning of 1860, and the Republican list is an excellent one, with William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase, Edward Bates, John P. Hale, N. W. Banks, John McLean, Henry Wilson and John C. Frémont. The important fact is that the name of Abraham Lincoln is not mentioned in this book!

The weeks that intervened between the publication of Bartlett's *Presidential Possibilities* brought few if any new names into prominence. If Bartlett had brought out a new edition of his book, for sale at the Chicago Convention, he would not have added many chapters. To be sure, Hon. A. Lincoln of Illinois had delivered an important address in Cooper Union, New York, on February 27, 1860, and there were politicians in Illinois who talked of him as a man who had split so many fence-rails that he ought to be president; but that fact would hardly have caused Mr. Bartlett to append a chapter concerning Abraham Lincoln as a presidential possibility.

When the unexpected happened, and Abraham Lincoln was actually nominated, there was no man even in Illinois who out of his own personal knowledge could have written a life of Lincoln.<sup>2</sup>

When Horace Greeley, on the afternoon of May 18, 1860, sat down to write an editorial on the man whom he had assisted that day to place in nomination for the presidency of the United States, he was less proud of having helped to nominate Abraham Lincoln than he was of having helped accomplish the defeat of William H. Seward and to have blocked the plans of Thurlow Weed. Greeley had not been a Lincoln man till the night before, and very late at that; for a little before midnight he wired the *Tribune* that Seward was certain to be nominated. He changed his mind when he discovered how many conventions were going on at midnight in hotel rooms. These bedroom and bar-room conferences disclosed, first, that the middle west was more solidly for Lincoln than had appeared; secondly, that the border states were more willing to accept Lincoln than Judge Bates of Missouri; and thirdly, that Pennsylvania, after giving a perfunctory vote for her more-or-less favorite son, Simon Cameron, might be induced to withdraw his name, with a cabinet position as a consolation prize, and cast the vote of its delegation for Lincoln; for Pennsylvania would not accept Seward.

Pennsylvania was the Keystone State in the arch of that political achievement. The Middle West alone could not have nominated Lincoln. He could not hope for New York; that was uproariously for Seward. He could not expect Ohio; that was for Chase. He must have one strong Eastern State. Pennsylvania was his one possibility. He got Pennsylvania and with it the nomination.

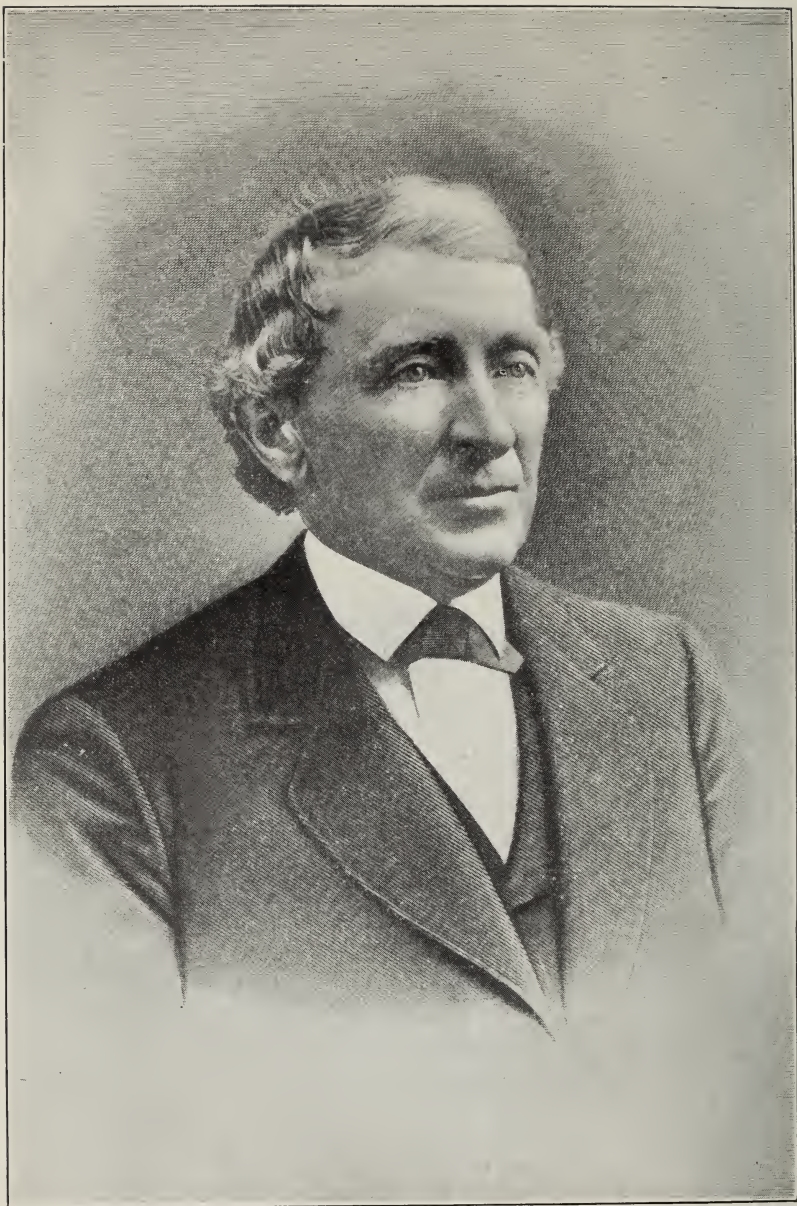
Greeley found that it was almost easier to get Lincoln nominated, and that had not been easy, than it was to discover data for a biographical sketch such as he needed in next morning's *Tribune*, and I conjecture that he found his data in the office of the *Chicago Press and Tribune*, for the two Tribunes were working more or less together. The basis of his material was a two-column editorial in a country paper in Pennsylvania, the *Chester County Times*. The editorial had appeared February 11, 1860, and perhaps only three men in the world knew how it had come to appear there. One of those men was Jesse W. Fell of Bloomington, Illinois; another was Joseph J. Lewis of West Chester, Pennsylvania, and the third was Abraham Lincoln.

But why did the article appear in Pennsylvania? Because Fell and Lewis determined to "salt" the Pennsylvania press in anticipation of the deadlock in the Pennsylvania delegation over Cameron, and the fact that Pennsylvania would not accept New York's lead in the nomination of Seward.

Not only Horace Greeley, but John Locke Scripps of the *Chicago Press and Tribune* had to get whatever biographical material their two

<sup>2</sup> Several weeks after Lincoln's nomination, the *Illinois State Register*, published in Springfield and bitterly opposed to his election, took editorial notice of the fact that the birthplace of Lincoln was under discussion. It mentioned the fact that some people thought he had been born in Virginia, others in Tennessee and still others in Kentucky. The preponderance of evidence, and appropriately as it judged, was in favor of Possum Ridge, Washington County, Kentucky, as the place of its townsman's birth.





JESSE W. FELL



papers used out of that Pennsylvania article, marked copies of which had been sent to editors far and wide.

Whoever reads the 1860 biographies of Lincoln will see how they were written up to Pennsylvania expectations. They all state that, though Lincoln's immediate ancestors were Virginians, his family came from Pennsylvania, and that they were Quakers, and related to important Pennsylvania families. Jesse W. Fell, though he had lived in Illinois just as long as Lincoln had, and that was thirty years, was a native Pennsylvanian, and he knew just what he was after in the emphasis which was laid on the Pennsylvania relationship.

Who furnished the biographical material for the sketch in the *Chester County Times*? Abraham Lincoln himself, protesting and insisting that his name should not appear in the matter, wrote his first autobiography in less than three pages. It was a very meager sketch which he submitted. He gave it to Jesse W. Fell,<sup>3</sup> who had for months been insisting that Lincoln should write it. The minute Fell got the sketch, in December, 1859, he sent it to Joseph J. Lewis in Pennsylvania. Lewis had Lincoln's own manuscript before him, and in much of his work he followed it verbatim. His letters to Fell showed that he felt keenly the paucity of his material. Yet that was the sketch which supplied not only the newspapers of Pennsylvania, but those of Chicago and New York. It appears quite certain that Lincoln prepared no other sketch of his life until after his nomination. Whatever requests he received for knowledge of his history he appears to have answered by a reference to Jesse W. Fell. So far as we know there was but one such request. This is Lincoln's answer:

Springfield, Jany. 15, 1860.

Fernando Jones, Esq.

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 10th was received two or three days ago; and, being much engaged, I have postponed attending to it until now. Our republican friend, J. W. Fell, of Bloomington, Illinois, can furnish you the material for a brief sketch of my history, if it be desired—I shall be happy to receive a letter from you at any time.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

It is not likely, however, that Mr. Jones obtained material from Mr. Fell, who had sent the original manuscript to Pennsylvania, retaining no copy. It was nearly a month later, of February 11, that the Lewis editorial appeared in the *Chester County Times*. Horace Greeley used it for his editorial in the *Tribune*, Saturday, May 19, and on that same morning John Locke Scripps used it in the *Chicago Press and Tribune*. Lewis could say, and did say to Fell that day, both being delegates, one

<sup>3</sup> For material on this part of my address I am under deep obligations to Miss Fanny Fell, of Los Gatos, California, and her sister, Mrs. Treacle, who have given me unrestricted access to the manuscripts of their father, Jesse W. Fell, and permitted me to copy, among other things, the extensive correspondence between Fell and Lewis. It may be worth while to note that Lewis records his own conversations with Lincoln, after the election, in which Lincoln expressed his belief that the sketch published by Lewis had been a most important, if not a determining factor, in making Lincoln president. Lincoln appointed Lewis to important offices in recognition of his service and ability.

from Pennsylvania and the other from Illinois, "The Chicago papers have paid me the compliment of taking over my editorial practically entire."

That editorial was the basis of the biographic portions of the first three lives of Lincoln in book form. Not only did the Pennsylvania delegation make Lincoln's nomination possible, but the Pennsylvania newspapers made it possible for the country to know Abraham Lincoln.

That Lincoln had any part in this matter has not hitherto been known. That Lincoln wrote a sketch of his life for Jesse W. Fell, who wished to use it in the East, has been known since 1872, when the sketch was reproduced in *fac simile* in Lamon's *Life of Lincoln*. The manuscript is still owned by Mr. Fell's daughters, who have a few copies of the *facsimile*.<sup>4</sup> Mr. Fell did not see the manuscript after December, 1859, until late in 1871; he had to send to Pennsylvania for it. He had not taken time even to copy it, but mailed it to Lewis immediately, and never saw it again till an inquiry of Lamon in 1871 caused Fell to think that Lamon was in danger of making a misstatement, and he recovered the document and consented to its use in Lamon's book. Lamon published the biographical sketch in *facsimile*, but said nothing about what Fell did with it.

## II. SEVEN AGES OF LINCOLN BIOGRAPHY

Thus far I have dealt with biographical material concerning Lincoln which was contained in the newspapers prior to the publication of books devoted to his life story. We are now to consider the books that began to emerge from the press immediately after his nomination, and which have continued to appear more or less steadily down to the present time. The earliest of such volumes call for somewhat extended discussion. Later ones will be considered in groups, in which only a few outstanding books will be named.

### 1. CAMPAIGN BIOGRAPHIES, 1860-1864

I have been following the straight and narrow path of documentary investigation, depending on contemporary manuscripts, including Jesse W. Fell's very full correspondence with Lewis. Let us take a brief excursion into the realm of imagination, which is a necessary, and to a greater extent than is commonly acknowledged, a frequent source of history. In several publishing offices in New York City and elsewhere something like this occurred. The publisher had engaged a writer to produce for him as promptly as possible after the adjournment of the Chicago convention a campaign biography of the successful candidate, and the writer had assembled some material to aid him in his task. The publisher and the prospective author sat in the office together, impatiently awaiting the result of the Chicago ballot. It was after the noon hour on Friday, May 18, 1860, and the publisher wanted his lunch. A telegram came, or a newsboy shouted, and the publisher said, "His name is Lincoln. How soon can you have the manuscript ready?"

<sup>4</sup> Miss Fanny Fell, Los Gatos, California, has these desirable facsimiles for sale.

The writer said, "I have material on Seward and Chase and Bates and a number of others, but none on Lincoln; where can I get it?" The publisher answered, "I don't know, but you must get it or make it."

Then the publisher put on his hat and went to lunch, and before returning to his desk he walked over to the office of the *Tribune* and wrote out an advertisement for next morning's paper, declaring that he had "In Press, for Immediate Publication," a book containing "a complete account of the Life, Services and Speeches of Hon. A. Lincoln of Illinois."

Not only so, but in a very few days he had on the market a book of 128 to 144 pages, selling at twenty-five cents, and was hard at work padding it out with Lincoln speeches to make a volume to be bound in cloth to sell at a dollar. Those were the days when book publishers had enterprise. Within a very short time there were eight books on the market, each professing to tell the full and accurate story of Lincoln's life.

There was no *Who's Who* in those days, and the newspapers did not have the extensive "morgues" which they now employ. Where did those biographers obtain their material? The answer is that the first three had the *Lewis* editorial, as modified for use in the *Chicago* or the *New York Tribune*, and that the last five had a new autobiographical sketch prepared by Lincoln in June at the request of John Locke Scripps. Both groups of writers depended for their ultimate authority on Lincoln's own sketches of his life; and that material is still the corner stone of Lincoln biography.

Which was the earliest of these books to appear on the market? And what was the order of their appearance? How much do we know about the authors and their work? It will be interesting to summarize such information as I have been able to assemble on this point.<sup>5</sup>

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1860, a half dozen publishers, at the very least, announced that they had lives of Lincoln in press. The pressure at that point was on the author to hurry with his copy. The author used the editorials of that morning, and in the case of three of them that was practically all the data they obtained on the life of Lincoln. What additional material they secured was in newspaper accounts of the convention and the volume of the debates between Lincoln and Douglas, which fortunately included some of Lincoln's other speeches.

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<sup>5</sup> For the material which started me on the quest of this portion of my address, I am indebted to Morris H. Briggs of Chicago, Miss Esther Cushman of the Library of Brown University, and D. H. Newhall of New York. They have generously given me all they have on the subject. I have followed it by an examination of the newspapers of the period and by a search in Washington, in which quest I have received generous aid from the Register of Copyrights. I may add that this inquiry involved much more labor than I anticipated; because in 1860 copyrights were registered "in the Southern district of New York" or "the Northern district of Illinois" as the case might be, and the search proved laborious. My obligation to the Register of Copyrights is not a small one. While my conclusions as to dates of publication, and priority of issue, differ from those tentatively given me by Miss Cushman and Mr. Briggs, and I think mine are correct, I might not have undertaken this adventure but for their generosity.



(1) *The Germ of the Wide-awake Edition.* If my reckoning is accurate, and I think it is, the first book actually on the market, which was by its title a life of Abraham Lincoln (with a brief account appended concerning the life and services of Hannibal Hamlin) was not one of the several New York books which loudly proclaimed that they were "first in the field," but a little book published in Boston, by Thayer and Eldridge, who were at the very time announcing their edition of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*.<sup>6</sup>

The Thayer and Eldridge book was announced in the *Boston Transcript*, Saturday, May 19, as in press. It was registered for copyright May 28, two days ahead of its next two competitors, and was advertised as "now ready" and was actually sold on Monday, May 28, 1860. On June 14, the publishers advertised that they had sold 10,000 copies of "the Wide-awake edition." I think, however, that they had never applied that name to the edition until then; at least I find no copy of the paper-bound pamphlet with that name on the title page. But the publishers were in process of adding about 180 pages of Lincoln's speeches of their 128 pages of biography, and padding it out into a cloth-bound book of 308 pages, to be sold at a dollar. This 308-paged-book was styled "the Wide-awake edition," and it may be inferred that the publishers used the name somewhat indiscriminately for both the larger and the smaller book. Both books were the same as to the first 128 pages of reading matter. The smaller book does not have a name, but may be styled "the germ of the Wide-awake edition." It sold well in both editions. So far as I am aware, it set forth no claim to priority and has not been considered by any authority hitherto as the first in the field. But it was certainly first to secure copyright and so far as I can discover it was first on the market. This might be a good place to remember the couplet of John Jeffrey Roche, putting into a suitable and classic form the affirmation that "It will be a cold day when Boston gets left"—

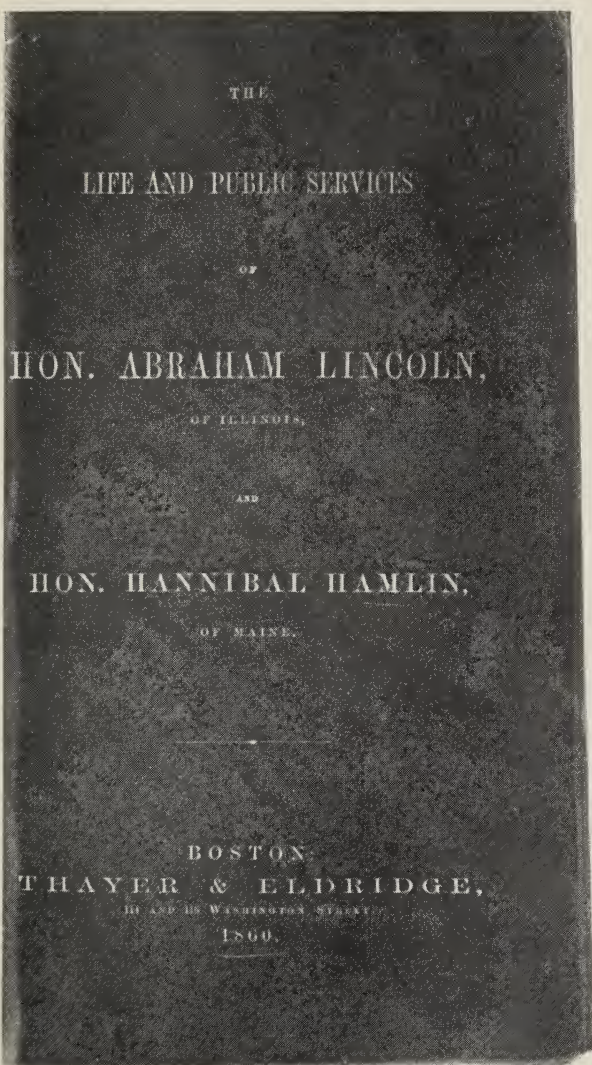
"Dies erit prae gelida,  
Sinistra quum Bostonia."

It was not only first, but it was a rather well written little book. I have been unable to secure any information as to its probable writer. It is barely possible that Eldridge himself wrote it.

(2) *The Vose Booklet.* On May 30, 1860, two days after the copyright registry of the Thayer and Eldridge book, Reuben Vose of New York made application for copyright of a life of Lincoln. He claimed right both as author and publisher. His book was on sale on Saturday, June 2, two weeks and one day after Lincoln was nominated and three days after the publication of the Thayer and Eldridge book. This little book by Vose was a tiny 32mo, and few Lincoln authorities

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<sup>6</sup> I am of the opinion that Thayer and Eldridge were so confident of the nomination of Seward that they had prepared a campaign life of him, and had it in type before the convention. They published it, even though Seward was not the nominee. The fact that such a book was practically in press before the convention met is one more evidence of the surprise of the publishers and the nation at Lincoln's nomination.



TITLE PAGE OF THAYER AND ELDRIDGE, PUB. IN 1860.



have ever seen it. The fine library of the Illinois State Historical Society does not own it, and it is almost the only life of Lincoln that I do not own. It was issued in two editions, one of 32 pages appearing on Saturday, June 2, and the other of 118 pages, somewhat confused in the pagination, less than a week later. Vose announced on June 2 that he had 10,000 copies ready at ten cents each, but that the larger book, "the irrepressible edition," would be ready on the following Tuesday or Wednesday at twenty cents a copy. The larger book was still a very small thing, but it contained, in addition to the brief biography, the Republican platforms of 1856 and 1860, Lincoln's Cooper Union speech, his reply to Douglas in Chicago, July 10, 1858, and his Springfield addresses of June 10 and July 17, 1858.

(3) *The Wigwam Edition.* The third life of Lincoln, which has hitherto been regarded by most scholars as the first (and in this opinion I shared until I made this present investigation) was the famous Wigwam edition, published by Rudd and Carleton of New York. This book was announced as "in press" on Saturday morning, May 19. Copyright registry was effected May 31, 1860, and copyright was completed by the filing of a copy on June 8. Although the publishers, and one or more selling agents, had been vigorously calling for orders for a full week, the book was not advertised as actually ready for delivery until June 8. I therefore place this book third in the chronological list. The Wigwam edition was produced by a hack writer whose name we do not know. It contained 117 pages and differed from most of the lives of that year in not having an enlarged edition. On June 20 the publishers claimed to have sold 20,000 copies. I am confident that the writer had no other material for his biographical portion than the Greeley editorial of Saturday morning, May 19. That editorial confused Lincoln's father and grandfather, and stated that Abraham had had to undertake the support of a widowed mother. This mistake was repeated in the Wigwam edition. The writer never learned the real name of the man whose life he was writing; his was a biography of "Abram Lincoln." But this book had a very wide sale and large influence. It was the first life of Lincoln owned by Mr. O. H. Oldroyd and his own copy is the corner stone of the noted Oldroyd collection.

These authors of these first three books had, as I suppose, no other biographical data than that contained in the Lewis editorial, copied and more or less modified in other papers. The remaining biographies of 1860, in the English language, were based on another document.<sup>7</sup>

I have little doubt that the editorial in the *Chicago Press and Tribune* of Saturday morning, May 19, was written by John Locke Scripps, one of the editors of that paper. He was not satisfied with his material. He hastened to Springfield and, after several interviews and some interruptions, he procured, early in June, a new autobiographical sketch of Lincoln, much more detailed than the one written

<sup>7</sup> The German vote was considered very important in 1860, and there were at least three lives of Lincoln in German. I shall undertake to list them in the bibliography which I am preparing, but as many were practically translations they need not now concern us. They were all later than the earlier books in English.



for Fell a few months earlier. I do not think Lincoln gave Scripps the original manuscript, for that remained in the Lincoln papers and is locked up in the Library of Congress under the terms of the will of Robert T. Lincoln. This sketch, unlike the Fell autobiography, has never been reproduced in *facsimile*, though the text of it is in the various collections of Lincoln's writings.

I am confident that Lincoln caused or permitted at least five copies of this sketch to be made; perhaps by the biographers themselves, perhaps by some clerk resident in Springfield, one at least by John G. Nicolay. The important thing is that five biographers used the material and Lincoln kept the original manuscript.<sup>8</sup>

I shall speak later of the biography which Scripps wrote, but it is convenient here to give a brief account of the man, because it was he who procured this longer and fuller and better piece of autobiography from Lincoln.

John Locke Scripps was born in Illinois in 1818 and died in Chicago at the age of 45. He was a graduate of McKendree College, a man of integrity and ability. In 1924 his daughter, Mrs. Grace Locke Scripps Dyche, prepared for this Society a sketch of her father's life, and it is published in the Society's proceedings for that year, together with much valuable material concerning his biography of Lincoln. Mr. Scripps related that Lincoln seemed much opposed to undertaking an autobiography, or of assisting any one to write his life, saying that one line in Gray's *Elegy* told the whole story—

"The short and simple annals of the poor."

He also told Scripps some things about his family history about which he was sensitive and asked Scripps not to mention them, and Scripps kept his faith with Lincoln. Scripps worked faithfully over his task and his pamphlet was not printed until four others who used the same material had their books on the market. Mrs. Dyche thought her father had written the first published life of Lincoln; it was really the eighth.<sup>9</sup>

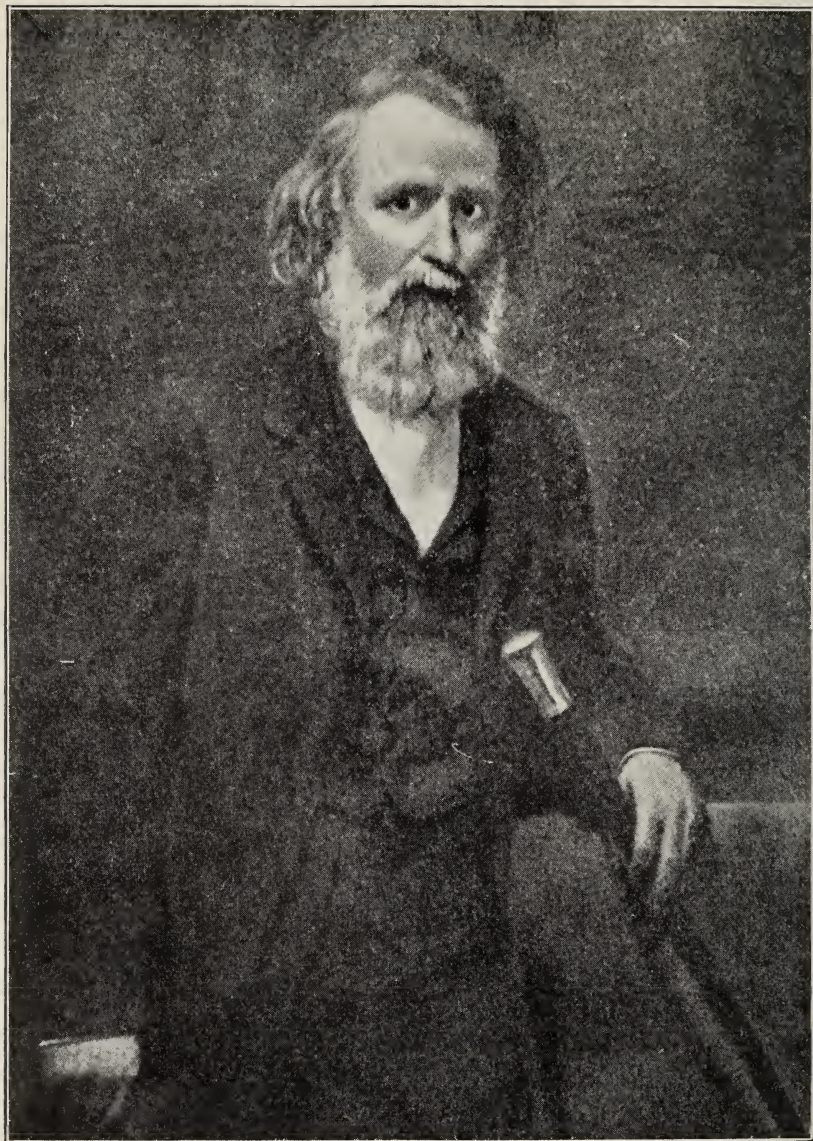
(4) *The Bartlett Biography*. From this point on, the exact order of publication of lives of Lincoln is perhaps less important, and there are some uncertainties. But I think the next life, the fourth in order, was by David W. Bartlett, the man who had written *Presidential Possibilities* and had not included Lincoln. He was Washington correspondent of the *New York Post*. I have a suspicion that he first prepared his manuscript with a chapter based on the Fell sketch, but

<sup>8</sup> Daniel F. Newhall copies for me from an unidentified auction catalogue a portion of a letter from J. Q. Howard saying: "The little book was written in the time required and was based on an autobiography handed me by Abraham Lincoln himself in the handwriting of John G. Nicolay, who had just become his secretary, and upon other information obtained from original sources." The fact that Nicolay made the copy which was used by Howard, and doubtless also by Howells, affords reasonable presumption that the same method was used in furnishing copies to other biographers.

<sup>9</sup> For Mrs. Dyche's account of her father, see the *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society* for 1924; and her volume, "The First Published Life of Lincoln."







JOHN LOCKE SCRIPPS

that, when he gained access to the Scripps sketch, he rewrote the chapter and used the Scripps sketch almost verbatim. He added extracts from Lincoln's speeches and anecdotes which he lifted from the *Chicago Press and Tribune* and perhaps other papers, giving life and color to his narrative. The biography filled 150 pages and the extracts from Lincoln's speeches swelled it to 348 pages. The preface was dated June 1 and copyright registry was made June 10. It was advertised to be ready June 12 and that was, I think, the day of publication.

(5) *The Barrett Biography*. Almost a fortnight after Bartlett came the work of Joseph H. Barrett, a book of 216 pages. Its preface was dated *Gazette* office, Cincinnati, June 18, 1860. Barrett was the only biographer of Lincoln of 1860 who endured to the end. He continued to write biographical works on Lincoln through to the close of his long life.

In 1903 Mr. Barrett gave to the press his final contribution to Lincoln biography in a work of two volumes entitled *Abraham Lincoln and his Presidency*. In the preface he gave this account of the preparation of his campaign biography:

"Before the meeting of the Republican National Convention of 1860 I had undertaken, not of my own motion or at first willingly, to write a campaign biography of its nominee for the presidency. I was confident that my subject would not be Mr. Seward, but had no presentiment that the choice of the convention would be Abraham Lincoln, whom I had then never met. In my first interview with him, soon after the adjournment of the convention (of which I was a member), he earnestly and even sadly insisted that there was no adequate material for such a work as was intended, yet he received me very kindly, and showed no unusual reserve in talking of either his earlier or maturer life. As to both periods, he readily gave such facts as my inquiries invited or suggested; introduced me to friends with whom he had been on intimate terms for more than twenty years; and put me in the way of exploring newspaper files and legislative journals in the Illinois State Library for biographic material.

"He told me of his correspondence with one of his father's relatives in Rockingham County, Virginia, and with one of the Lincolns of Massachusetts, without obtaining positive proof of the relationship which later research has rendered certain. Recognizing that his parents were of humble life, and ranking himself with plain people, he distinctly claimed to be of a stock which, though it had produced no man of great eminence, had always been of good repute in general as to both character and capacity. At my request and in my presence (May 24, 1861) he sat for a daguerreotype which was lithographically reproduced for the volume then in preparation, published the following month."

The portrait which accompanied the Barrett biography as frontispiece, was an excellent one, and it was the only portrait of Lincoln made from a daguerreotype or photograph taken for the express purpose of use in a *Life of Lincoln* in 1860. It is used as a frontispiece for this essay.

(6) *The Howard Biography*. Some of the 1860 biographies appeared with more than one publisher's imprint; and in some cases, as for instance that of Bartlett, there were two editions rather sharply competitive. But now emerges an interesting situation of which we perhaps do not know the whole story, and it has to do with two men who became prominent and one of them famous, James Quay Howard and William Dean Howells. The firm of Follett, Foster and Company of



Columbus had published the volume of Lincoln and Douglas debates. It was Lincoln himself who prepared the copy, and was very desirous of securing publication.<sup>10</sup> He was grateful to the publishers, who, naturally thought themselves entitled to special consideration. But Lincoln, while most kindly disposed, did not wish to grant to any one publisher the right of monopoly or of saying that his book was authorized; and he became quite impatient when this firm overstepped what he thought proper bounds in that matter.

(7) *The Howells Biography*. William Dean Howells was twenty-three years of age in 1860, and after various editorial ventures in his native state of Ohio was editing the *Ohio State Journal* in Columbus when Follett, Foster and Company asked him to prepare a life of Lincoln for them. He accepted the responsibility but did not go to Springfield. He wrote long afterwards:

"It was the expectation that I would go to Springfield, Illinois, and gather the material for the work from Mr. Lincoln, his friends and his neighbors. But this part of the project was distasteful to me, was impossible; I would not go, and I missed the greatest chance of my life in its kind, though I am not sure that I was wholly wrong, for I might not have been equal to that chance; I might not have seemed to the man I would not go to see the person to report him to the world in a campaign life. What we did was to commission a young law-student of those I knew, to go to Springfield and get the material for me. When he brought it back, I felt the charm of the material; the wild poetry of its reality was not unknown to me; I was at home with it, for I had known the belated backwoods of a certain region of Ohio; I had almost lived the pioneer; and I wrote the little book with none of the reluctance I felt from studying its sources."<sup>11</sup>

This "young law student" was James Quay Howard. He was born in Ohio in 1840; was graduated from Marietta College and was both a law-student, and a reporter on the *State-Journal*. He went to Springfield, met Lincoln several times, and brought back to Columbus a copy of the Scripps sketch and some material of his own gathering. He was ambitious to do more than convey material to Howells, and he wrote a campaign life of Lincoln which was issued by the same publishers, and a few days ahead of that of Howells. Howard afterward told John E. Burton that he thought his book was issued June 24 and that Howells' was published in the following week. He was mistaken. His preface is dated June 26, and his book appeared in paper covers about July 1. It may be conjectured that the reason the same publishers were willing to issue two books was that they wished to publish Howard's book in paper covers at twenty-five cents and sell that of Howells' in cloth binding at a dollar. Howells wrote the life of Lincoln only; the life of Hamlin in his volume was prepared by John L. Hayes. Neither name appeared on the title-page, but each of the sketches carried the author's name at the top. Howard's book is now very scarce; next to the Vose volume it is most difficult to obtain of the 1860 lives.

(8) *The Scripps Pamphlet*. By this time the *Chicago Tribune*, the *New York Tribune* and the *Denver Tribune* were announcing "a life of Lincoln by an Illinois politician, who knew Lincoln." It was to be

<sup>10</sup> Oliver R. Barrett owns Lincoln's original copy of newspaper clipping and manuscript for this volume. I own a copy of the printed book which Lincoln gave to his German editor, Dr. Theodor Canisius.

<sup>11</sup> *Life and Letters of William Dean Howells*, I, p. 36.

issued as a thirty-two page pamphlet, with double columns of newspaper width, to sell at five cents a copy, forty cents a dozen, \$3.50 a hundred or \$20.00 a thousand. That Illinois politician was John Locke Scripps. The pamphlet was issued July 14, 1860, and instead of being the first published life of Lincoln it was the eighth. It was so carefully done, it has almost the value of an autobiography. It is the most wholly reliable of the 1860 lives.

The only campaign lives of Lincoln in foreign languages in 1860 were a translation of Howard's, which Fish believed was undoubtedly the first life of Lincoln in any foreign language, and a book of 108 pages published in Chicago by Hoffgen and Schneider. I do not think Judge Fish had ever heard of the latter book, of which I have seen only one copy. That copy, I am glad to state, is in safe hands—my own.

Although the period 1860-1864 is essentially an era of campaign biographies, mention should be made of the first juvenile life of Lincoln, written by William M. Thayer, and published in 1863. This book has continued for many years to be popular, and has been translated into German, Greek and other modern languages.

When in 1864, Lincoln was nominated for a second term, he was known as a war-time president who had called an enormous army into the field, had prosecuted and was still vigorously prosecuting a great civil war; had strained the Constitution to limits that exceeded those ever employed by other presidents; had signed, as a war measure, the Emancipation Proclamation, whose merits and effects were hotly debated; had delivered very few addresses except a two-minutes' talk at Gettysburg and a few perfunctory responses to serenades; had joked and told stories, and pardoned a good many men most of whom deserved to be shot; and who was lauded and loathed, adored and hated, but still not very well known. The campaign biographies of 1864 undertook to make him better known.

Compared with the enterprise of those who undertook to introduce Abraham Lincoln to the nation in 1860, the 1864 biographies are colorless and disappointing. None of them attempt any new study of the old material. They merely add with shears and paste-brush data concerning the war, and pad out the books to the length desired. Barrett's book was reissued with appended matter; but there was no reprinting of the Wide-awake, the Wigwam or the Vose books; and Howard and Howells rested on their earlier laurels. It is a pity that no new biography of note appeared. Henry J. Raymond issued in 1864 a campaign book entitled *President Lincoln's Administration*, but it was not a biography; though it furnished material for Raymond's biography in 1865.

## 2. LINCOLN, THE LIBERATOR AND MARTYR

During the campaign of 1864, a New York firm that published dime novels issued an attractive little booklet written by O. J. Victor, giving the life story of Lincoln. It proved popular among soldiers, some of whom were already readers of the Beadle Dime Novels.<sup>12</sup> As soon

<sup>12</sup> I own a copy of Victor's *Life of Lincoln*, which a soldier carried in his knapsack with his New Testament from the 1864 campaign until the end of the war.

as Lincoln died, Beadle issued a new edition of this book, with a few pages prefaced, containing an account of Lincoln's death and funeral.

A Philadelphia firm, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, published in 1864 a campaign life of Lincoln, now known to have been written by David Brainerd Williamson. A number of editions of this work trod on each other's heels after Lincoln's death, the main part of the book treating of Lincoln as still living and the latter part telling of his death and funeral and of the trial of the conspirators.

These two books bridged the gulf between the books about Lincoln living and Lincoln dead.

When Abraham Lincoln died, in 1865, a group of men in Washington who had longest and most closely been associated with the deceased President met and planned for his funeral. Among them were such men as Judge David Davis who had traveled the circuit with him for many years, often sharing the same room with him; Orville H. Browning who had succeeded Stephen A. Douglas as Senator and had known Lincoln since the two were together in the Illinois legislature, and who, with his wife, moved to the White House and remained with the Lincolns when little Willie was sick and died; and other Illinois officials whose association with Lincoln had been nearly as long and as intimate. Senator Browning in his diary says that these men agreed that none of them knew Abraham Lincoln very well.

The sermons preached, the eulogies pronounced, after the death of Lincoln, show that the orators of the country were not very well acquainted with the subject of their eulogy. The country as a whole had not yet determined in what niche of the temple of fame, if any, his statue belonged. What the nation next learned about him, the material out of which it constructed its ideal of Lincoln, was furnished by the biographies of 1865 and 1866.

At the time of Lincoln's death, perhaps no writer was assembling data for the definite purpose of producing a biography, William H. Herndon had preserved, and almost immediately hastened to augment, invaluable biographical material, and John Hay had been keeping a diary of events which largely concerned Lincoln. Neither of these men, however, was prepared for the prompt publication of a life of Lincoln, nor did either of them issue such a work until many years afterward. The task of interpreting to the world the whole life story of Lincoln fell to a group of men as unprepared as those who had hastily crowded their books through the press in 1860. Yet the biographies of 1865, making bricks with scanty and hastily gathered straw, helped to define the world's ideal of Lincoln.

Of the eight biographers mentioned in the bibliography as having prepared lives of Lincoln in 1860, only one, Joseph H. Barrett, was among the 1864 biographers. He also wrote a life of Lincoln in 1865; but no other of the 1864 biographers except Henry J. Raymond, attempted a "complete" life of Lincoln in 1865 or succeeding years. But for this single exception in each group the biographers of 1860 were distinct from those of 1864, and the biographers who in 1865 and immediately succeeding years set out to tell the whole story of the life of Lincoln, J. G. Holland, Dr. Brockett, Frank Crosby and Mrs. Hanaford,



all came new to the task. Virtually the slate was cleared at the end of each period and a new group of biographical writers came forward to interpret Lincoln in a new aspect. Of the 1865-6 biographies, those of Joseph H. Barrett, L. P. Brockett, Henry J. Raymond and Josiah G. Holland may be spoken of as worthy of favorable mention, that of Holland being distinctly the best.

In strict logical arrangement the life of Lincoln by his long-time friend, Isaac N. Arnold, belongs in the post-bellum group. It appeared as a complete life of Lincoln in 1885; but the germ of it was in Arnold's *Abraham Lincoln and the Overthrow of Slavery* (1866) from which was extracted the biographical sketch which appeared in a thin volume in 1869, and became a good sized book in 1885. These books must be listed in the years in which, separately, they were published; but logically Arnold's gracious volume belongs to the later sixties.

### 3. THE REALISTIC LINCOLN, 1872-1889.

The third period is bounded at the beginning and end by the notable books of Lamon and of Herndon. *The Life of Abraham Lincoln; from his birth to his inauguration as President* by Ward Hill Lamon was published by James R. Osgood & Company of Boston in 1872. It was based on manuscripts gathered by William H. Herndon, who sold copies of the same to Lamon. Of some portions Lamon may have been the author, but the statement of Herndon that Chauncey F. Black "wrote quite every word of it" agrees substantially with information given long afterward by a member of the Osgood firm, and is abundantly sustained by papers in the Library of Congress.

The Lamon biography was cynical and unsympathetic, and we are at liberty to believe that this was not the spirit of Lamon, who, rough and bluff and a man of not very fine taste, still honored Lincoln, which Black certainly did not. The first of the Lincoln lives which have come to be known in recent years as "de-bunking," it was the beginning of analytical and critical Lincoln biography. With all that it contained that was objectionable in matter and in tone, it was a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Lincoln. It had been planned for issue in two volumes; but the first volume, which brought the narrative down to the inauguration of 1860, evoked so much opposition that the second volume never was published. A twenty-first chapter, intended for the first volume, was suppressed, and the manuscript of that chapter, which I discovered in the Library of Congress, is in the handwriting of Chauncey F. Black, and accompanied by a manuscript, on which the chapter is manifestly based, in the handwriting of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, who had been Secretary of War under Buchanan and was a strong opponent of Lincoln. A copy of Lamon's *Life of Lincoln*, presented to a Democratic editor by Chauncey F. Black, who in that inscription declared himself the author, is owned by the present writer. The publishers, James F. Osgood & Company of Boston, declining to issue the second volume, offered the plates and unbound sheets of the first volume to both Lamon and Chauncey F. Black, their letters being in the Library of Congress.

Some of the material for Lamon's second volume was utilized by his daughter, Dorothy Lamon (afterward Mme. Teillard) in *Recollections of Abraham Lincoln*, by Ward Hill Lamon, 1895.

In 1889, William H. Herndon, who had been for twenty years law partner of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, issued his *Herndon's Lincoln; the True Story of a Great Life*. He was assisted by Jesse W. Weik. The work was in three volumes. It marked the high peak of the realistic period introduced by Lamon and used the same manuscript material.

The work produced much unfavorable comment and ceased to sell. The statement that it was suppressed appears to be without foundation; it simply was not a financial success. Attempts to sell by agents and through the trade were alike futile. It was peddled out as a publisher's remainder, and is in all important libraries.

Three years later, in 1892, D. Appleton & Company of New York brought out a new edition of Herndon, with a very few omissions, that might better not have been made, since they created the impression that there had been more revision than actually had occurred, and with a new chapter by Horace White on the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

The original work has been reissued in recent years by a Springfield firm and is sold at a low price.

In 1893, Jesse Weik, in a volume entitled *The Real Lincoln* made use, and to some extent good use, of the same material.

Albert J. Beveridge, in his first volume issued in 1928, made still further use of the same manuscripts, furnished to him by Jesse W. Weik. But there was little to be gathered out of a fourth threshing of the old straw. Beveridge's book would have been better in some respects if he had not attempted to extract much new knowledge from those documents.

Although Herndon's book has been justly criticized, it is an invaluable source-book and the primer of all careful students of the life of Lincoln.

#### 4. THE DOCUMENTARY LINCOLN, 1890

The fourth period must stand marked with a single work, that of Nicolay and Hay. Whatever else appeared at about the same time was so distinctly subordinate that it deserves no mark of distinction as belonging to the period.

John G. Nicolay and John Hay had been secretaries of Abraham Lincoln during his life in the White House. Hay had kept lively and readable journals of daily happenings. Nicolay had treasured many important papers. These two men received from Robert T. Lincoln the private papers which had been his father's. The *Century Magazine* undertook the serial publication of this material under the title, *Abraham Lincoln: A History*. In some respects the work was disappointing. It is evident that the authors at times were very weary of their task. The result has been called "a colossal inadequacy." But it is an invaluable source. Robert T. Lincoln did not permit his papers to be used by other Lincoln scholars during his lifetime, and he left in his will a provision that they should not be used for a period of twenty-one years after his



death. This arbitrary restriction waked the deep and justifiable resentment of living authors and is without good reason. However, it is not likely that much of value, comparatively speaking, remains in the locked-up manuscripts. Nicolay and Hay used probably 98 per cent of Lincoln's own writing in the papers; but there are valuable sidelights in letters to Lincoln.

This biography was issued in 1890 by the Century Company in ten volumes. It is a mine of wealth to the Lincoln student, but it cannot be called a great biography.

This book stands, and must stand alone. It is likely to be referred to less and less as a biography and more and more as a source. It not only fills the decade from 1890 to 1900, but it carries over into all subsequent periods.

##### 5. THE LINCOLN OF THE POPULAR MAGAZINES, 1896-1900.

S. S. McClure, founder and editor of *McClure's Magazine*, employed Miss Ida M. Tarbell to write for his magazine a life of Lincoln. His choice was a remarkably good one. Miss Tarbell went at her task with enthusiasm, discrimination, and rare journalistic ability. Assisted by J. McCan Davis of Springfield, Illinois, she issued in 1896 *The Early Life of Abraham Lincoln*, an attractive reprint of magazine articles she had contributed to McClure's. She followed this immediately with chapters on the later life of Lincoln and these were issued in two volumes, in 1900, as *The Life of Abraham Lincoln*.

These two volumes contained much new and valuable material. The book was honest, vivid, human. It is difficult to estimate the value of Miss Tarbell's contribution. As one who has had frequent occasion to differ with Miss Tarbell in matters of opinion, I testify to the value which the reading of her book gave to me and of its influence on the reading community then and since.

The book has been reissued several times, sometimes in two volumes and sometimes in four. And Miss Tarbell has written other books on Lincoln, some of them of value. Her great book, however, is the *Life*, and it stands alone as defining its period.

After Miss Tarbell, no notable Life of Lincoln appeared for a long time. More was said and printed about him than ever before, but it did not take the form of biography. There were good books, of which I like to remember the *Life of Lincoln* by Charles Carleton Coffin, published in 1893. He had been for years a correspondent of the *Boston Journal*; had reported the Chicago convention of 1860 and accompanied the special train to Springfield; he had been much in Washington during the Civil War. He wrote interestingly, reverently and effectively. His books were intended primarily for the young, and his *Life of Lincoln* was of most value to young people.

Books appeared discussing phases of Lincoln's life and character; reminiscences and incidents found their way into print; there were sermons and addresses in increasing number, culminating in a flood of periodical literature in 1909, the hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth. That celebration evoked a flood of Lincoln literature. There were innumerable poems, essays, tributes, sermons and addresses; but,

strange as it may appear, it produced no life of Lincoln worth mention in this connection.

#### 6. THE INTERNATIONAL LINCOLN, 1916-1919.

The sixth epoch in Lincoln biography began across the sea. The World War gave emphasis to the common heritage of English speaking peoples on both sides of the ocean. Lord Charnwood, who as Godfrey Rathbone Benson had once spent a few months in Iowa, and had this measure of knowledge of life in the interior of the United States, had been educated at Baliol, Oxford, and was for a time a tutor there. He became mayor of his home town, Lichfield, and in 1911 was made first Baron Charnwood. Under the impulse of the World War he studied the life of Lincoln, and undertook to prepare what he called a tract with Abraham Lincoln as his theme. Although there were many things in frontier life which he did not well understand, he brought to his study of Lincoln ripe scholarship and an ardent and understanding spirit. His book was welcomed and applauded on both sides of the water. Lord Charnwood was born in 1864 and was 52 years old when he wrote this, his first and most successful book.

One of the first fruits of Charnwood's volume was the production of a play, *Abraham Lincoln*, by John Drinkwater, an English poet and dramatist. He was born in 1882 and was 34 when Charnwood's book appeared. Two years later, in 1918, his play was produced. The effect in England was remarkable; and more surprising still was its success in the United States. Relying almost wholly on Charnwood, and not wishing to engage in further study of Lincoln, "lest he blur the picture" which Charnwood's book had created in his mind, he produced a play which, judged critically, is wrong in every possible detail, but strangely right in its emotional emphasis.

I do not suppose that any of us whose books on Lincoln have appeared since then were consciously influenced to any great extent by these two English productions; but certainly the popular mind and the market for Lincoln literature were affected by this double wave of interest in Lincoln that washed back to these shores from across the Atlantic.

In the same year in which John Drinkwater's play appeared the Yale University Series brought out a concise volume on *Abraham Lincoln and the Union* by Nathaniel Wright Stephenson. He followed this with a larger work in 1922, entitled simply *Lincoln*. The latter work undertook an analysis of Lincoln's mind in his supposed approach to his successive problems.

In 1923 Clark Prescott Bissett issued his *Abraham Lincoln, a Universal Man*, an interpretation and a worthy tribute.

#### 7. THE LINCOLN OF CURRENT BIOGRAPHY, 1920.

We are now in another period of Lincoln biography. It is not markedly influenced by earlier affirmations or appraisals, but is based on original research and a perspective such as the earlier biographers did not generally have and whose need they could hardly have understood. It is constructive, and not iconoclastic, but it attempts to face the

truth and to interpret Lincoln to men and women who never saw him, and who want truth rather than indiscriminate eulogy or partisan attack. And this is likely to be the spirit of the biography of the future.

The lengthening perspective of more than sixty years, the assembling of material which at the beginning was unavailable or undiscovered, has enabled these biographers to retrace the way that had been traversed by earlier writers, and to present to a generation that was born since the Civil War a growing Lincoln, who has grown with the passing of the years. These writers have inherited the labors of those who preceded them and have added much as the fruit of their own studies.

In 1920 William E. Barton issued a volume entitled *The Soul of Abraham Lincoln*, which, while dealing primarily with Lincoln's religious development, was a study of his entire life in its spiritual relation to his successive environments. In 1925, following several intervening works on Lincoln, the same author issued his *Life of Abraham Lincoln* in two volumes, and has since issued other books, which, while supplementing his biography at certain points, need not be listed here.

Carl Sandburg, born in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1878, wrote several volumes of poems, and in 1926 published his *Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years*, in two volumes. It is a prose-poem, rather than a conventional biography, and it displays wide reading and an honest spirit of inquiry as well as an attractive style.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who was born in Ohio in 1862, and spent his boyhood in a pioneer community in Illinois, having completed his monumental work on John Marshall (1916-1919), undertook a similar work on Lincoln. He lived to complete one volume and nearly to complete a second, which brought the narrative down to the time of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. These two volumes, the work of much painstaking devotion, were published in 1928, a year after the author's lamented decease.

These three works by Beveridge, Sandburg and Barton are by a politician, a poet and a preacher. They differ widely in method and style. But they have this in common, that their authors have made industrious effort to learn the truth, and to tell it each in his own manner. These men, who may perhaps be regarded as a group typical of their generation, view Lincoln's life in perspective and interpret it constructively. They are neither indiscriminate eulogists nor ruthless muckrakers, but honest men. And the indications are that the reading public of this generation desires such men as their interpreters of Lincoln.

### III. BIOGRAPHY AS A CREATIVE ART

One's first impression of Lincoln biography as thus reviewed is of its miscellaneous and almost heterogeneous character. But if not many of the books we have thus rapidly considered have been great books, most of them have been sincere ones, and the Lincoln who has emerged from them into a popular ideal is neither untrue to fact nor unworthy



of a place among the world's heroes. And the Lincoln of the popular ideal is the Lincoln of the biographers, for it is the Lincoln of their creation.

In the popular mind, a biographer is an author who learns the facts about his hero and writes them with his own ink and secures their publication in the form of a book. This is not an utterly untrue description of a biographer, but it is quite inadequate. No biographer can possibly learn all the facts about his hero, or utilize all that he learns. His art is selective, and inevitably partakes of his own personal qualities. He is a painter, not a photographer, and no painter can make a portrait of another person without putting into it something of himself. The sculptor gave a wise answer to one who inquired how he made statues, "I take a block of marble and what I don't want I knock off." No two sculptors or biographers select identical blocks, or precisely agree as to what should be knocked off.

It thus follows that biography is a creative art. The Greek name for poet was "creator." A biographer is likewise a creator. He does more than copy the biographical data of *Who's Who* with slightly fuller amplification. While his art differs from that of the writer of fiction, he is as truly an artist, as truly a disciple of the creative imagination, as any writer of fiction can be. Not only facts, but the relation between facts, and the relation of these both subjective and objective to the hero, are his data. If a biographer could write the bare facts, his would be a most uninteresting and unprofitable book, and it would not be a biography; it becomes biography only when it becomes interpretative, creative. Biography involves a constant use of the imagination, chastened and controlled, to be sure, but as active in biography as in fiction or in any other form of art. Biography is a creative art.

The earliest of the four Gospels, that of Mark, contains the essential facts about Jesus. Both Matthew and Luke had that Gospel before them when they wrote. Matthew made his biography of Jesus as a Jewish Messiah fulfilling Old Testament prophecy. Luke interpreted his life as a friend of humanity. The New Testament contains at least five biographical sketches of Jesus, the four in the Gospels and that of the Pauline writings. They are all true, but their differences are not accidental. Perhaps that one is the truest which deals most freely with facts and has in it most of the personality of the biographer, the Gospel according to John. We simply can not tell in that biography when Jesus is speaking and when John is giving his interpretation of Jesus.

Furthermore, as that one of the four Gospels which by agreement of all scholars was written last, and which is most of them all interpretative and has in it most of the personality of the biographer, has ever approved itself to the mind of Christendom as most faithfully portraying the mind of the Master, and has caused, not Mark the earliest and least interpretative, but John the last and most so, to be the best loved, so in a very real sense must the later biographies of Lincoln find, discover and disclose, the possibility of being more accurate, more creative and more valuable in revealing the real man than the earlier ones could possibly do or have done.

I am saying this to make plain the creative function of the biographer. The number of men who can know personally any one man is limited in number by conditions of time and place. Most people who know any historic character must know him through the biographies, and every biography, whether in the Bible or out of it, is an interpretation, and creates its character. As the old Church fathers were wont to say, divine inspiration has respect unto the Johnicity of John and the Paulicity of Paul.

It would have been quite useless to send men for any great length of time after the death of any hero in order to learn about him from those who had known him. Even in the case of Jesus of Nazareth the plan which appears first to have suggested itself to the disciples of keeping the personality of Jesus a living one by choosing successors to Judas and possibly of other deceased apostles and limiting the choice to those who had known Him from the beginning of his ministry had to be abandoned; and Christianity was kept alive by men like Paul who had never seen Jesus, and by biographers like the four evangelists, some of whom, at least, as Luke frankly declared had been true of himself, obtained their facts from others. We can not keep Lincoln alive by means of the personal recollections of those who knew him. These have never been an infallible source of knowledge, and the brief limits of human life make it certain that this source of supply must soon fail utterly. It is in the biographies that we are to find and perpetuate the undying Lincoln.

After Lincoln had been nominated, a number of artists went to Springfield to paint his portrait. Lincoln was very busy, but it was arranged that these artists should set up their easels in the Representatives Hall, now the circuit court room. Each morning Lincoln, coming to his temporary office in the Capitol building, sat for a little time in the Hall where the artists worked, and permitted the artists to paint him from life, while he opened and read his mail. The easels were, of course, in different parts of the room, and the several portraits exhibited him from different angles and in varying lights. These portraits were made at the same time, but of course no two of them are alike.

Of course no two biographies agree in their estimate of Lincoln. One biographer thinks of him primarily as a lawyer, another as a politician, another as a man who surmounted difficulties and achieved success, another as a man of mercy, another as the man who freed the slaves. Each biographer endeavors to tell the whole truth as it seems to him essential, but no biographer ever does or ever can tell the whole truth, and the Bible itself is as good an illustration as we need of this fact.

In order to save any misconception in speaking of the biographer's art as creative, let me use another illustration. In all the great statues of Lincoln the sculptor uses the life-mask and the hands that were cast by Leonard W. Volk. These permanent and invaluable records preserve to us forever the bony and muscular development of Lincoln's face and hands. But no sculptor stops there. Not even Volk himself failed to add something by way of interpretation. Other sculptors as divergent in their interpretation as Barnard and St. Gaudens, as Gutzon

Borglum and Lorado Taft, base their work on the same casts of face and hands. Every sculptor creates his Lincoln, and to the same extent the biographer does the same and must do so. If he fails in this he fails beyond remedy.

Job expressed the wish that his adversary would write a book. He might well have wished that some of his friends would write one, and write it about Job. Job would have perished out of human knowledge if a book had not been written about him. It is only through that book that we know Job. Lincoln, accepting the gift of a Bible from the colored people of Washington, and speaking of its value, said that from that book we learn all that we know about the Saviour of mankind. In the same sense, the world's knowledge of Lincoln is and must be biographical knowledge. Lincoln as a man we do not and shall not know through any disclosure of his features and personality to the senses of the present generation. The biographies have shaped and are still to shape that ideal character whom the world knows as Abraham Lincoln.

If it is true as Emerson says that

"One accent of the Holy Ghost  
The heedless world has never lost"

it is because not all men of the world have been heedless. Some men have listened, and recorded and interpreted. Their work has not been a mere gathering of the fragments that nothing be lost; it has been an integration of the fragments into unity and life.

Abraham Lincoln traveled his Illinois circuit, and he never traveled much beside. Broadly speaking, not many people knew him when he was nominated in 1860. Not many people now living ever saw him. The Lincoln whom the world knows is of necessity, and must continue to be, the Lincoln of the biographers. They are and will continue to be the creators of the literary Lincoln, that is of the living Lincoln. They do not create the facts, but they create the character which they assemble the facts to portray. In order to know Lincoln as the world does know and is to know him we must reckon with the biographers.

The materials for the life of Lincoln are in the reminiscences of those who knew him, a source of real but of widely diversified value; in the pages of the journals of the Illinois General Assembly and of Congress; in executive documents and in one hundred and fifty and more volumes of official documents of the Civil war; in records of courts from the Eighth Judicial District of Illinois to the Supreme Court of the United States; in newspapers and pamphlets innumerable and in other and remote letters and papers from which facts or alleged facts may be gleaned. But it would be idle and fatuous to expect that the reading public will go to these sources and make, each for himself, his own Abraham Lincoln. Even to the experienced biographers these materials are like Ezekiel's vision of the valley of dry bones. He views them with a kind of horrified amazement, and hears a voice inquiring, "Son of man, can these bones live?" With deep searchings of heart he replies, "O Lord, thou knowest." Not till the genius of the biographer, be it little or large, brings bone to bone, is there the beginning of articulation, and even then the product is merely a skeleton till the breath of



the biographer's own life is breathed into the creation, and Lincoln lives again in a book.

Those of us who write books about Lincoln have to bear patiently with our friends who inquire of us in monotonous and wearisome incredulity, "What, another book about Lincoln? What more can be left to say? Are you not simply threshing the old straw over again?" Some of us emphatically desire that we shall not be understood as doing anything of the kind. Nor are we mere gleaners in a field that has often been reaped and harvested. We have discovered new areas for cultivation, and we believe that in some particulars we are reaping more abundant harvests than any of our predecessors. And we know that we have not reached the limits.

Moreover, we have some reason to expect a market for our products. The interest of the public in Abraham Lincoln has been of steady growth. His birthday is a legal holiday in several states, and is observed as a patriotic anniversary in schools, churches and social and literary organizations. The inevitable result is a desire for wider and more accurate knowledge of Lincoln, superseding to some extent at least the far too large supply of fable and myth.

Looking back over the successive periods of literary activity in the field of Lincoln biography, we are impressed with the sincerity with which the greater number of those who have attempted to tell the story of his life have prosecuted their work, and with the very considerable degree of success which has attended the efforts of many of them. But we are even more impressed with the necessity that the pen of the biographer of Lincoln shall not rest. New books about Lincoln are inevitable; but books that tell his life-story truthfully and with right emphasis are still not only desirable, but almost imperative.

No longer may Abraham Lincoln be seen walking the streets of Springfield, wearing his old gray shawl and his battered stove-pipe hat. Nor can we depend upon the fading memories of those who thus beheld him in their childhood and who seek to recall him as they saw him. They can not clarify to our vision the image that is much blurred by the mists of legend and tradition. What Lincoln did and said constitute an ideal that in a sense remains apart from his personality; but we still require a right interpretation of that personality as the incarnation of his deeds and words. It is the duty and the high privilege of the conscientious biographer to preserve to the world the undying Abraham Lincoln.

#### IV. THE FIRST LINCOLN BIOGRAPHY

Having thus traced the birth and progress of Lincoln biography from its beginning to the present time, let us go back to that bleak December day when Jesse W. Fell received from Abraham Lincoln the three pages of his autobiography, and discover what was done with them by the Pennsylvania lawyer to whom Mr. Fell sent them, pre-facing the little biography with a brief sketch of the life of Joseph J. Lewis himself:

"Joseph J. Lewis was born October 5, 1801, at Westtown School, Chester County, Pennsylvania, where his father was a teacher of mathematics. The father, Enoch Lewis, returned to New Garden to his own school in 1808, and

there Joseph J. Lewis attended and received his education. Joseph J. Lewis taught in Friends' School of Philadelphia and in Chester County Academy at West Chester. He studied law under Chancellor Kent in New York and in 1825 was admitted to the Chester County bar. He married Mary Miner. He was Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania in 1844. He defended the abolitionists Castner Hanway and Passmore Williamson. He was one of the foremost of Pennsylvania Republicans in support of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and was appointed by Lincoln Commissioner of Internal Revenue from 1863 to 1865. While no report of his conversation giving exact words is of record, there was such conversation in which Lincoln expressed his appreciation of the influence of this biographical sketch."

And now, for the first time since it appeared in the *Chester County Times*, and served the newspapers and biographical writers of 1860, let us read the original biography of the man who became in 1861 the President of the United States:

## THE FIRST PUBLISHED LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By JOSEPH J. LEWIS

Published (unsigned) in *Chester County Times*, Westchester, Pa.,  
February 11, 1860

*For the Chester County Times*

### ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Among the distinguished men who, by their patriotism and eloquence, have assisted to create and sustain the party of constitutional freedom which now predominates in most of the free States, there is no one who has a firmer hold on the confidence and affections of the people of the Great West, or is more an object of their enthusiastic admiration, than Abraham Lincoln of Springfield, Illinois. No traveller that visits the valley of the Mississippi, north of the Ohio, can fail to be impressed with the unrivalled popularity of that eminent Republican chief throughout that whole region; and it is impossible to doubt that he will be vigorously pressed upon the Chicago Convention by the representatives of a large and earnest constituency as a proper standard bearer of our great national party in the impending struggle for the Presidency. In consequence of the position he occupies in the regards of our western brethren, as a champion of the Republican faith, I have been interested to inquire into the incidents of his life and the prominent traits of his character. I now furnish you with the result of my inquiries, though they have been attended with but moderate success and have elicited much less than I reasonably hoped to obtain.

Abraham Lincoln is a native of Hardin County, Kentucky. He was born on the 12th day of February, 1809. His parents were both born in Virginia, and were certainly not of the first families. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 2, where a year or two later he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, while he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were respectable members of the Society of Friends, went to Virginia from



Berks County, Pennsylvania. Descendants of the same stock still reside in the eastern parts of this State.

Mr. Lincoln's father, at the death of his father, was but 6 years of age and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in 1816. The family reached their new home about the time the State was admitted into the Union. The region in which they settled was rude and wild, and they endured for some years the hard experience of a frontier life, in which the struggle with nature for existence and security is to be maintained only by constant vigilance and efforts. Bears, wolves and other noxious animals still infested the woods and young Lincoln acquired more skill in the use of the rifle than knowledge of books. There were institutions here and there known by the flattering denomination of "schools," but no qualification was required of a teacher beyond "readin', writin' and cypherin'," as the vernacular phrase ran, as far as the rule of three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard and regarded with an awe suited to so mysterious a character. Hard work and plenty of it was the order of the day; varied, indeed, by an occasional bear hunt, a not infrequent deer chase or other wild sport. Of course when young Lincoln came of age he was not a scholar. He could read and write and had some knowledge of arithmetic, but that was about all; and, as yet, he had but little ambition to know more of what was to be found in books. His attainments otherwise were not to be despised. He had grown to be six feet four inches in stature, was active and athletic, could wield the axe, direct the plough or use the rifle as well as the best of his compeers, and was fully up to all the mysteries of the woods, to the deeper mysteries of prairie farming, and fully inured to hardship and toil. Since he arrived at age he has not been at school. Whatever his acquirements are, they have been picked up from time to time as opportunity occurred or as the pressure of some exigency demanded.

At twenty-one he removed to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County, in active labour on a farm. Then he got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where he remained about a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk War. A company of volunteers was raised in New Salem and the surrounding country, and young Lincoln was elected captain—a success which, as he has often said, gave him more pleasure than any he has since enjoyed. He served with credit during the campaign and became popular. On his return in the fall of 1832 he was a candidate for the Legislature and ran, but was beaten. This was the only time that he has ever failed of an election by the people when he has sought their suffrages. The next and three succeeding biennial elections he was elected to the Legislature and served with distinguished reputation in that body. While a member of the Legislature he first gave indications of his superior powers as a debater and he increased, by frequent practice, his natural facility for public speaking. His latent ambition was excited by success and he improved industriously the opportunities that offered of self cultivation. From the position of a subaltern in the ranks of the Whig party, a posi-

tion which was appropriately assigned him by his unaffected modesty and humble pretensions, he soon became recognized and acknowledged as a champion and a leader, and his unvarying courtesy, good nature and genial manners, united with a certain lofty disinterestedness and generous abnegation of self, made him a universal favorite.

During his legislative period he studied law and, removing to Springfield, he opened an office and engaged actively in practice. Business flowed in upon him and he rose rapidly to distinction in his profession. He displayed remarkable ability as an advocate in jury trials and many of his law arguments were masterpieces of logical reasoning. There was no refined artificiality in his forensic efforts. They all bore the stamp of masculine common sense; and he had a natural, easy mode of illustration that made the most abstruse subjects appear plain. His success at the bar, however, did not withdraw his attention from politics. For many years he was the "wheel horse" of the Whig party in Illinois and was on the electoral ticket in several presidential campaigns. At such times he canvassed the State with his usual vigor and ability. He was an ardent friend of Henry Clay and exerted himself powerfully in his behalf in 1844, traversing the entire State of Illinois and addressing public meetings daily until near the close of the campaign when, becoming convinced that his labors in that field would be unavailing, he crossed over into Indiana and continued his efforts up to the day of the election. The contest of that year in Illinois was mainly on the question of the tariff. Mr. Lincoln, on the Whig side, and John Calhoun, on the Democratic side, were the heads of the opposing electoral tickets. Calhoun, late of Nebraska, now dead, was then in the full vigor of his really great powers and was accounted the ablest debater of his party. They stumped the State together, or nearly so, making speeches usually on alternate days at each place and each addressing large audiences at great length, sometimes four hours together. Mr. Lincoln, in these elaborate speeches, evinced a thorough mastery of the principles of political economy which underlie the tariff question and presented arguments in favor of the protective policy with a power and conclusiveness rarely equalled, and at the same time in a manner so lucid and familiar and so well interspersed with happy illustrations and apposite anecdotes as to secure the delighted attention of his auditory.

Mr. Lincoln has been a consistent and earnest tariff man from the first hour of his entering public life. He is such from principle and from a deeply rooted conviction of the wisdom of the protective policy; and whatever influence he may hereafter exert upon the government will be in favor of that policy.

In 1846 he was elected to Congress and served out his term; and he would have been re-elected had he not declined to be a candidate. As to the character of his services in that body, my information does not enable me to speak particularly.

In the National Convention of 1848, of which he was a member, he advocated the nomination of General Taylor, and sustained the nomination by an active and energetic canvass of his own State. In 1852 he was equally efficient in his efforts for General Scott, and was consid-

ered by the Whigs of Illinois and of the Northwest as one of their ablest and wisest leaders.

From 1849 to 1854, Mr. Lincoln was engaged assiduously in the practice of his profession, and being deeply immersed in business, was beginning to lose his interest in politics, when the scheming ambition and groveling selfishness of an unscrupulous aspirant to the Presidency brought about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That act of baseness and perfidy aroused the sleeping lion and he prepared for new efforts. He threw himself at once into the contest that followed and fought the battle of freedom on the ground of his former conflicts in Illinois with more than his accustomed energy and zeal. He fully appreciated the importance of the slavery issue, and felt the force of the moral causes that must influence the question, and he never failed to appeal to the moral sentiment of the people in aid of the argument drawn from political sources, and to illuminate his theme with the lofty inspirations of an eloquence, pleading for the rights of humanity. A revolution swept the State. For the first time a majority of the legislature of Illinois was opposed to the Democratic administration of the federal government. They were not, however, all free-soilers in principle. A small body of Anti-Nebraska Democrats held the balance of power. This circumstance gave occasion for a striking exhibition of Mr. Lincoln's habitual magnanimity. A United States Senator was to be elected in place of Gen. Shields, who had yielded to the influence of his less scrupulous colleague and, against his own better judgment, had voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act. Mr. Lincoln was the admitted leader of the opposition and was universally regarded as their candidate for senator. Governor Matteson was the candidate of the Nebraska Democrats and Lyman Trumbull of the handful of Anti-Nebraska Democrats in the legislature. The election came on, and a number of ballots were taken, the almost united opposition voting steadily for Lincoln, but a few Anti-Nebraska Democrats for Trumbull. Mr. Lincoln became apprehensive that those men would vote for and elect Matteson, and to prevent such a consummation he went personally to his friends and by strong persuasion induced them to vote for Trumbull. He thus secured, by an act of generous self-sacrifice, a triumph for the cause of right, and an advocate of it on the floor of the Senate, not inferior in earnest zeal for the principles of republicanism to any member of that body. It was not without difficulty, however, that this object was accomplished. The opposition throughout the State had with great unanimity looked to Mr. Lincoln to represent Illinois in the Senate, and it was with great reluctance that their representatives in the legislature could be induced to disappoint their constituents by giving their votes to another.

From his thorough conviction of the growing magnitude of the slave question and of the need of a strong effort to preserve the territories to freedom, Mr. Lincoln was among the first to join in the formation of the Republican party, although the public opinion around him was strongly adverse to that movement. He exerted himself for the organization of the Republican forces in Illinois, and attended the first Republican convention held in the State. That was at Bloomington in



May, 1856. His speech in that convention was of surprising power and eloquence, and produced great effect. In the contest of that year Mr. Lincoln was at the head of the Illinois electoral ticket, and labored earnestly, though vainly, to wrest that State from the grasp of the pro-slavery democracy, with "the walking magazine of mischief," at its head.

When the campaign of 1858 was about to open the voice of the Republican party of Illinois was so unanimous and enthusiastic in his favor as the successor of Judge Douglas, that in a full State convention of over five hundred delegates the unusual step was taken of nominating him for that office by acclamation. The enthusiasm of the delegates in convention extended to their constituents. The party went into the contest with the name of Lincoln on all their banners, instituted Lincoln clubs, wore Lincoln badges, and held Lincoln meetings at almost every school house in the State. The respective parties were marshaled under leaders, who were fitting representatives of the principles of each. Lincoln, the consistent advocate of institutional government, cognizant of indefeasible rights, and animated and controlled by a sense of human responsibility independent of conventional rules placed himself upon the battlements of the constitution, and summoned to his side the friends of law, order and humanity. Douglas, in the spirit of a system which assigns all power to a majority and flatters the people in the concrete, while it cheats the individual of all security for his personal rights, appealed to popular prejudice and to the antipathies of race. The one held slavery to be an institution in conflict with the principles of free government, wholly dependent upon positive law, and never to be extended where it could be legitimately prohibited; while the other averred that the despotic will of any majority, though of a community existing only in a state of pupillage under the guardianship of federal authority ought to be competent to establish it without question by that authority and without regard to moral considerations. The contest excited intense interest and was maintained with infinite spirit. Lincoln, after vainly attempting to draw his wary opponent into a joint canvass of the entire State, met him in seven great debates in as many Congressional Districts, and in the opinion of every candid judge fairly overthrew him in argument on all controverted points. The result was, that though a majority of the popular vote was obtained by Lincoln, Douglas obtained by the instrumentality of an old and grossly unequal apportionment of the districts a majority of the Representatives and thus secured his reelection to the United States Senate.

Since that great contest, Mr. Lincoln has repeatedly given his powerful aid, in support of the Republican cause in other States, as in Ohio, Wisconsin and Kansas during the present year and, in every instance, he has been received with enthusiasm by the people, evincive of the hold he has on the popular heart. Wherever he speaks he draws together large crowds of interested listeners upon whom he never fails to make a marked impression. Though a ready and fluent speaker, he avoids declamation and is never betrayed into mere word-painting, which his good taste habitually rejects. He abhors emptiness as heartily as did the great Webster in his prime, and employs as the vehicle of his thoughts a style of singular clearness and simplicity. In his statement of facts



he is scrupulously accurate, and to every opponent he exhibits the utmost fairness, candor and liberality, retorting no abuse, but preserving an unflinching courtesy even under the severest provocation. His manner is earnest, his arguments close and logical and he reaches his conclusions by a process that seems to render those conclusions inevitable. Whether you agree with him or not you cannot listen to him without being satisfied of his sincerity, and that his object is not victory but truth.

In private life Mr. Lincoln is a strictly moral and temperate man, of frank and engaging manners, of kind and genial nature, unaffectedly modest, social in disposition, ready in conversation, and passing easily from grave to gay and from gay to grave, according to the humor of the hour or the requirements of the occasion, a firm friend and yet not implacable to an enemy, a consistent politician, a good citizen and an honest patriot.

## A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIOGRAPHIES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

*Compiled by* WILLIAM E. BARTON

### PREFACE

The growth of Lincoln Bibliography is happy and indisputable evidence of the growing fame of America's greatest American. This process appears certain to continue; and those who have undertaken to compile complete lists of publications primarily relating to Lincoln have a present task of no small magnitude and one that is not likely to diminish. But it has come to be well nigh impossible to see the trees for the wood. Lincoln biographies, which must be reckoned the most important of books relating to Lincoln, form a small fraction of the books that are properly included in a Lincoln bibliography. It will be a convenience to select from the long list of Lincoln books the relatively small number that deal with his life directly and not with particular aspects of his career.

This bibliography differs in several respects from the ordinary Lincoln bibliography.

In the first place, it is strictly a bibliography of biographies. It does not include sermons, addresses, or studies of Lincoln in particular aspects, even though those works include more or less biographical material. It does not include magazine articles unless they were separately published. Its sphere is biography.

In the second place, the books are listed not in alphabetical order, but in their historic sequence. This list attempts to show just what biographical literature concerning Lincoln was produced in or available during any particular year from the beginning of such writing to the present.

In the third place, an attempt is made to group these books into convenient periods of unequal length, and to indicate the general nature of the biographies that made each period significant. Of course any such grouping can never pretend to complete success. Not all the books

of any period are to be described by any one term. The "Seven Ages of Lincoln Biography" which I have set forth are not to be taken inflexibly. For instance, the first period, that of Campaign Biographies, includes the first juvenile life of Lincoln; and that juvenile book can not very well be included in the title although it should find, and does find, its proper place in the chronological list.

Finally, I have chosen to comment now and then on books which for one reason or another seem to me to deserve a sentence or two of description.

The initial list of books of which this is the outgrowth was selected by me from a much larger list selected by the Librarian of the Illinois State Historical Society, Miss Georgia L. Osborne, and her assistants.

As I became more deeply involved in the work it seemed well to use the cards of the Library of Congress, and to add the bibliographical numbers of Fish. This method will, I trust, facilitate such further reference as students making use of this bibliography may desire.

I am indebted to J. B. Oakleaf of Moline, Illinois; Miss Esther C. Cushman of the Brown University Library; D. H. Newhall of New York, and last but not least Morris H. Briggs of Chicago, for important assistance and encouragement.

W. E. B.

## I. THE CAMPAIGN LINCOLN. 1860-1864.

The distinguishing mark of the books of this period is the prompt effort to supply to a public that did not know Lincoln very well in 1860, biographical sketches prepared primarily for campaign purposes. A similar purpose characterized the Lincoln biographies of 1864. Such other biographies as appeared in this period are incidental. In 1860 I have endeavored to follow exact chronological sequence.

### THE GERM OF THE WIDE-AWAKE EDITION.

The life and public services of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. Boston: Thayer and Eldridge, 1860. 128 pp. 12 mo. Fish No. 514.

This I judge to have been by a very narrow margin the earliest life of Lincoln actually on the market. It was one of several books to be announced as "in press" on Saturday, May 19, 1860, the day following Lincoln's nomination, and was certainly the first of them to register for copyright, the registry being effected May 28, and thus preceding the one which Vose registered on May 30, and the Wigwam Edition which registered May 31. It was announced as "now ready" on Monday, May 28.

On June 14, the publishers announced that they had sold 10,000 copies of "the Wide-awake edition." That statement must apply to this paper-bound book of 128 pages, though the first edition does not carry that name on its title page. The publishers, as well as several others, speedily enlarged their twenty-five cent paper-covered book into a cloth-bound volume of much thicker dimensions, selling for a dollar. In the Thayer and Eldridge book this enlargement began at page 129, and extended the volume to 308 pages by including speeches of Lincoln.

It was this enlarged volume that bore on its title page the legend "Wide-awake edition" and apparently the publishers made the title retroactive. The enlarged book is thus described:

#### WIDE-AWAKE EDITION.

The life and public services of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. Boston, Thayer & Eldridge, 1860. Fish No. 1049.

#### VOSE, REUBEN.

The life and public speeches of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, edited and published by Reuben Vose, No. 45 Maiden Lane, New York. Hilton, Gallaher & Company, Printers, 24 and 26 Ann Street, New York. 1860. 32 pp. (confused 118). 32 mo. Fish No. 1013.

This tiny booklet was the second on which, May 30, 1860, copyright application was filed. It was announced as ready for sale on Saturday, June 2, exactly two weeks and a day after Lincoln was nominated. Vose announced on that day that he had ready for sale at ten cents a copy, 10,000 copies of this first edition, and that on the following Tuesday or Wednesday, June 6 or 7, the "Irrepressible Edition" would be ready at twenty cents a copy.

I am not familiar with this little book, it being almost the only Life of Lincoln which I do not own; nor have I access to copies of the two editions for comparison. But I judge that the ten cent edition contained 32 pages, and that those pages included all the strictly biographical material. The appended matter, which swelled the book to 118 additional pages, said by Fish to be confused in pagination, contained the Republican platforms of 1856 and 1860; Lincoln's Cooper Union Address; his reply to Douglas in Chicago, July 10, 1858 and his Springfield addresses of June 10 and July 17, 1858.

#### THE WIGWAM EDITION.

The life, speeches, and public services of Abram[!] Lincoln, together with a sketch of the life of Hannibal Hamlin. Republican candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. New York, Rudd & Carleton, 1860. Fish No. 1052.

The writer of this little book is unknown. The publishers announced the book as "in press" on Saturday, May 19, 1860. It was registered for copyright May 31, 1860, third in order of registry, and copyright was completed by the filing of copy of the book June 8. That appears to have been the day when actual sale began. It is usually counted the earliest of the lives of Lincoln and it proclaimed itself as "the first in the field." However, other publishers, some of them manifestly subsequent to the "Wigwam" in completion, made the same claim. On June 20 the publishers announced that 20,000 copies had been sold. It was a book of undoubted value in the campaign. It is interesting to recall that a copy of this book, still preserved in the collection that now belongs to the Government, was the corner stone in the noted Oldroyd collection.

The writer appears to have had at hand no biographical material beyond that contained in the New York *Tribune* editorial of May 19, 1860. It follows that editorial in affirming that Thomas Lincoln died while the future President was still a small boy. The writer did not learn the true name of the man whose biography he wrote, but called him, on the title page and throughout the book, "Abram Lincoln."

BARTLETT, DAVID VANDEWATER GOLDEN, 1828-1912.

The life and public services of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, by D. W. Bartlett. New York, H. Dayton, 1860. Fish No. 75.

Although the author, whose full name was David Vandewater Golden Bartlett, had prepared himself for the writing of the nominee of the Chicago Convention by assembling biographical material concerning all men whom he considered "presidential possibilities" and Lincoln was not among them, he was not wholly disconcerted by the results of the convention, but in the papers next morning permitted his publishers to announce that he had "in press" the life and speeches and public services of Abraham Lincoln. He worked quickly, and manifestly used the material which Lincoln prepared for Scripps, being the first of the biographers to issue a book containing that material. The preface of his first edition is dated June 1, 1860, and his book was advertised on June 9 as to be ready June 12. Copyright was registered June, 1860.

The two publishers named above and J. W. Bradley of Philadelphia became publishers of the first cloth bound life of Lincoln, a volume of 348 pages, of which pages 151-348 contain speeches of Lincoln. This book was dignified by a steel engraving, and is thus described:

BARTLETT, DAVID VANDEWATER GOLDEN, 1828-1912.

The life and public services of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, with a portrait on steel. To which is added a biographical sketch of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. By D. W. Bartlett. Philadelphia, J. W. Bradley, 1860. Fish No. 77.

BARRETT, JOSEPH HARTWELL, 1824-1910.

Life of Abraham Lincoln (of Illinois). With a condensed view of his most important speeches; also a sketch of the life of Hannibal Hamlin (of Maine). By J. H. Barrett. Cincinnati, Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., 1860. Fish No. 70.

This book, announced among the first, as the "rail" life of "Old Abe," contained portraits of the candidates "taken since the nomination expressly for this work," and the Lincoln portrait is really an excellent one. Application for copyright was filed June, 1860. The preface was dated Gazette Office, Cincinnati, June 18, 1860. Though calling itself the "authentic edition," it took pains not to claim to be exclusively authorized. The preface said:

"In thankfully acknowledging the readiness with which all reasonable facilities have been offered for obtaining authentic material to be used in the production of this work, the writer owes it to Mr. Lincoln



and Mr. Hamlin, as well as to their immediate friends, to say that he expressly disclaims any authority to speak in their name."

Mr. Barrett enlarged this book into an 1864 campaign biography of 316 pages. After the death of Lincoln he wrote a new and on the whole commendable life of Lincoln in 842 pages, 8 vo. This work was translated into German. In 1904 Mr. Barrett issued a work in two large volumes on the life of Lincoln, with special reference to his presidency. Lincoln appointed Barrett Commissioner of Pensions.

Another edition of the 1860 volume bears imprints of Asher & Co., Cincinnati.

HOWARD, JAMES QUAY, 1840-1908.

The life of Abraham Lincoln, with extracts from his speeches. By J. Q. Howard. Columbus, Follett, Foster & Company, 1860. Fish No. 431.

The Columbus firm that had published the volume of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, deserved and had Lincoln's gratitude, and doubtless was one that sincerely hoped for Lincoln's nomination, if for no other reason than that it would markedly affect, as it did, the sale of that production. They also determined to publish a life of Lincoln and engaged as the writer Mr. James Quay Howard, who had been born in Ohio in 1840, was a graduate of Marietta College, and was a scholar as well as a gentleman of much personal charm. Mr. Howard spent some days in Springfield and Lincoln furnished him the same material which he had prepared at the request of Scripps. Lincoln was much annoyed later to find that the publishers were announcing the Howard book as "authorized" by Lincoln. This claim drew from Lincoln a letter of disclaimer addressed to Hon. Samuel Galloway, June 19, 1860: "Do not mistake me; I feel great kindness for Messrs. F. F. & Co.; do not think they have intentionally done wrong," but "I authorize nothing—will be responsible for nothing." He would not himself read the proofs, but hoped some of his political friends would do so and "exclude anything that would embarrass the party."

The book did Lincoln no harm, and was really well done. Lincoln had received Howard courteously in Springfield and later made him U. S. Consul at St. John's, New Brunswick.

Mr. Howard told John E. Burton that his book was issued June 24, a few days ahead of Howells. He was mistaken in the date, for his preface was dated June 26. It was probably issued about July 1. The registry for copyright was dated June 30. The Howard biography is one of the most difficult to obtain and sells at very high prices when on rare occasions it is offered at auction.

HOWELLS, WILLIAM DEAN, 1837-1920.

Lives and speeches of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. New York, W. A. Townsend & Co.,; Columbus, Follett, Foster & Co., 1860.

Another edition, otherwise identical, bears the imprint of Follett, Foster & Co. of Columbus, who also issued the Howard biography, but may be presumed to have taken an edition of the Howells book as selling agents.

W. A. Townsend & Co. were of the first group of publishers to announce on Saturday, May 19, 1860, their intention to publish a life of "Old Abe" and of his running mate, Hannibal Hamlin. Neither the announcements nor the title pages gave the names of the authors, but the two biographies bore with their captions the names of William Dean Howells as author of the *Life of Lincoln* and John L. Hayes as author of the *Life of Hamlin*. In this campaign book Howells, who was then in newspaper work in Ohio, entered the lists as an author.

Application was made for copyright and the book was issued early in July. Howard was probably correct in saying that his own book was published a few days ahead of that of Howells.

John Lord Hayes, who wrote the sketch of Hannibal Hamlin, was born in 1812 and died in 1887.

SCRIPPS, JOHN LOCKE, 1818-1866.

*Life of Abraham Lincoln*. Chicago, Chicago Press and Tribune Company, 1860. Fish No. 842.

This pamphlet of 32 double-column pages in newspaper type was issued by the *Chicago Press and Tribune*, the *New York Tribune* and the *Denver Tribune* simultaneously and with identical content and pagination. It was sold at a very small price and had large influence in the campaign. It was announced in the *New York Tribune* of June 25 in these terms:

"*The Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by an Illinois Republican who knows well the man and his history, will be issued from the *Tribune* office about the 1st of July in a large, compact pamphlet of 32 double-column pages for general circulation as a campaign document. Price, 4 cents a copy, 40 cents a dozen, \$3.50 a hundred, \$20 a thousand."

The pamphlet was advertised as ready for distribution July 14. The literary work was all performed by John Locke Scripps, except the part dealing with the Lincoln-Douglas debates, which was written by Joseph Medill. Both men were editors of the *Press and Tribune* of Chicago.

John Locke Scripps was born in Illinois in 1818 and died at the age of 45. He was a graduate of McKendree College and a man of ability and high character. A valuable sketch of his life and work by his daughter, Mrs. Grace Locke Scripps Dyche, is in the *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society* for 1924 and contains much of interest concerning the writing of this campaign biography.

Mrs. Dyche issued as a memorial to her father a beautiful reprint of his *Life of Lincoln*, called in good faith but inaccurately "*The First Published Life of Lincoln*." Its title page reads:

*The First Published Life of Abraham Lincoln*. Written in the year MDCCCLX by John Locke Scripps. Reprinted in MDCCCC by the Cranbrook Press. (Detroit: 1900; 86 pp., 8 vo.) (Fish No. 843.)

#### PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES.

*Portraits and Sketches of the Lives of All the Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency for 1860*. Comprising eight portraits engraved on steel, facts in the life of each, the four platforms, the Cincinnati platform, and the Constitution of the

United States. New York: J. C. Buttre, 48 Franklin Street, 1860. (pp. 32 and wrapper, 8 vo.) Fish No. 756.

In this annotated Bibliography of Biographies of Lincoln I am omitting all lives of Lincoln which were mere chapters in books that contained lives of the presidents, or of other classes of men which included Abraham Lincoln, but I am making what may be an exception to the rule in naming this dignified pamphlet. In this I follow the example of Judge Fish, who also excluded composite works, but gave this book a place in his Lincoln Bibliography. The eight biographical sketches are of uniform length, two pages each, and each one of the sketches is prefaced by an excellent portrait, and with each pair of candidates is the platform of his party. It is a very creditable piece of work, and the fact that Lincoln's biography is placed first makes it all the more reasonably an item in Lincoln biography of the first campaign.

#### CAMPAIGN LIVES OF LINCOLN IN GERMAN.

JAMES QUAY HOWARD.

Das Leben von Abraham Lincoln, nebst Auszügen aus seinen Reden. Aus dem Englischen von J. Q. Howard, Uebersetzt druck Professor Wilhelm Grauert. Columbus: Follett, Foster and Compagnie. 1860. 57 pp. Fish No. 431a.

Fish says this is doubtless the first Lincoln biography printed in any foreign language.

#### BARTLETT AND VOSE IN GERMAN.

Leben, wirken und reden des republikanischen präsidenten, — candidaten Abraham Lincoln. Nach den besten amerikanischen quellen: D. W. Bartlett, Reuben Vose u. a. deutsch bearbeitet. New York, F. Gerhard, 1860. Fish No. 76.

#### UNIQUE LIFE OF LINCOLN IN GERMAN.

Das Leben von Abraham Lincoln nebst einer kurzen Stizze das Lebens von Hannibal Hamlin, Republikanische Candidaten für President und Vice-President der Vereinigten Staaten. Die Constitution der Ver. Staaten, Unabhängigkeits-Erklärung, und die Plattformen der Verscheidenen Politischen Parteien. Chicago, Ill., Druck von Hossgen und Schneider, 1860. (pp. 108.)

(I do not find this little book in Fish or Oakleaf or in any collection but my own. I think it possible mine is the only known copy. Whether this pamphlet is earlier than that of Howard, which Fish thought "undoubtedly the earliest life of Lincoln in any foreign language" I have no means of knowing.—W.E.B.)

The Pioneer Boy and How He Became President. By William Makepeace Thayer. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co. 1863. pp. 310 12 mo. Illustrated. Fish No. 941. Another edition, 1864, by same publishers and by Dinsmoor & Co., Boston.

The first juvenile life of Lincoln. It ran through many editions. In 1882 it was revised, enlarged and newly illustrated; the eulogy of George Bancroft was added and it was published in a volume of 469 pages by Henry Bill Publishing Company of Norwich, Conn. In 1865

it was translated into modern Greek and published in Athens; perhaps the first life of Lincoln to be issued in that language. In 1897 it was translated into German by Daniel Auguste and published in Gotha.

BARRETT, JOSEPH HARTWELL, 1824-1910.

Life of Abraham Lincoln, presenting his early history; political career, and speeches in and out of Congress; also a general view of his policy as president of the United States; with his messages, proclamations, letters, etc., and a concise history of the war. By Joseph H. Barrett. Cincinnati, Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, 1864. Fish No. 71.

This was a re-issue of the 1860 book by the same author, with matter appended, but with no important revision of the earlier portion of the book.

RAYMOND, HENRY JARVIS, 1820-1869.

The life of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, by Henry J. Raymond; and the life of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. By John Savage. New York, Derby and Miller, 1864. Fish No. 788.

Another edition, same pages and date, with imprint of National Union Executive Committee.

John Savage, who wrote the life of Andrew Johnson, was born 1828 and died 1888.

RAYMOND, HENRY JARVIS, 1820-1869.

History of Administration of Pres. Lincoln: including his speeches, letters, addresses, proclamations, messages, with a preliminary sketch of his life. By Henry J. Raymond. New York: J. C. Derby and N. C. Miller. 1864. 496 pp. Fish No. 790.

ABOTT, ABBOTT A.

The life of Abraham Lincoln. By Abbott A. Abbott. New York, T. R. Dawley, 1864. Fish No. 2.

The name is doubtless a pseudonym. The same author in 1865 issued two successive editions of a pamphlet on the death of Lincoln.

THAYER, WILLIAM M[AKEPEACE].

The character and public services of Abraham Lincoln. By Wm. M. Thayer. Boston, Walker, Wise and Co., 1864. Fish No. 947.

This campaign booklet never attained the popularity of the author's book for boys.

VICTOR, ORVILLE JAMES, 1827-1910.

The private and public life of Abraham Lincoln; comprising a full account of his early years, and a succinct record of his career as statesman and president. By O. J. Victor. New York, Beadle and Company [1864]. Fish No. 1005.

This was re-issued after the death of Lincoln with a small amount of prefatory matter. The two later editions are numbered by Fish 1006 and 1007.



THAYER, WILLIAM M.

The character and public services of Abraham Lincoln. Boston, Dinsmoor and Co. 1864. 75 pp. Fish No. 942.

Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States; and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the U. S. With a full history of his life; his career as a Lawyer and Politician; his services in Congress; with a full account of his Speeches, Proclamations, Acts, and Services as President of the U. S. and Commander-in-chief of Army, Navy, of the U. S., up to present time. Philadelphia: Peterson and Brothers. 1864. pp. 187. Fish No. 515.

This work, issued as a campaign biography in 1864, was extended by successive scrapbook additions to include the election, and later the inauguration of Lincoln, the surrender of Lee, the assassination of the President, the pursuit and trial and execution of the conspirators and other miscellaneous information. The earlier chapters remained unchanged and spoke of Lincoln as still living while the later ones told of his death.

The veteran book seller, P. K. Foley, of Boston, discovered some twenty years ago that the writer who produced this work for the Petersons was James Brainerd Williamson. The successive editions of his book may be said to have bridged the gulf between the campaign biographies of 1864 and the books which in 1865 undertook something like an original study of the life of Lincoln from the beginning till his death.

## II. LINCOLN, THE LIBERATOR AND MARTYR. 1865-1871.

Mention has been made of the unpreparedness of writers to undertake Lives of Lincoln when his nomination for the Presidency, Friday, May 18, 1860, made him suddenly a candidate for biographical honors. Equally unprepared were writers at the moment of his assassination. On Good Friday, April 14, 1865, probably no one on earth was intending to write a Life of Lincoln, unless it was his late partner, William H. Herndon, and whatever plan he had was vague and remote. The campaign biographies of 1864 added nothing of critical value to those of 1860.

The biographies prepared within a few years after Lincoln's death were written in the midst of the deep emotion that followed his murder. The time for critical biography had not arrived. Lincoln was too near to be seen or judged in perspective. Writers who had known him, or who obtained their data from people who had known him, hastened to prepare books which emphasized his work as the liberator of slaves and as the martyr whose death was the nation's supreme sacrifice offered on the altar of liberty and union.

ABBOTT, ABBOTT A.

The life of Abraham Lincoln. By Abbott A. Abbott. New York, T. R. Dawley, 1864 [i. e. 1865]. Fish No. 2.

[WILLIAMSON, DAVID BRAINERD, 1827].

The life, and martyrdom of Abraham Lincoln. Sixteenth president of the United States; and commander-in-chief of the army and

navy of the United States. Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Brothers [1865].

[WILLIAMSON, DAVID BRAINERD, 1827].

Illustrated life, services, martyrdom, and funeral of Abraham Lincoln. With a portrait of President Lincoln, and other illustrative engravings of the scene of the assassination, etc. Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Brothers [1865].

[BASSET?].

A sketch of the life and times of Abraham Lincoln. Philadelphia, Bradley & Company. 1865. 96 pp. Fish No. 860. Author said to be Miss Basset, of New Briton, Conn.

[MUMFORD, MRS. MARY ENO (BASSETT)], 1842.

A sketch of the life and times of Abraham Lincoln. (To accompany a portrait.) Philadelphia, Bradley & Company. [1865.]

VICTOR, ORVILLE JAMES, 1827-1910.

The private and public life of Abraham Lincoln; comprising a full account of his early years, and a succinct record of his career as statesman and president. By O. J. Victor. New York, Beadle & Company [1865?].

BARRETT, JOSEPH HARTWELL, 1824-1910.

Life of Abraham Lincoln, presenting his early history, political career, and speeches in and out of Congress; also a general view of his policy as president of the United States; with his messages, proclamations, letters, etc., and a concise history of the war. By Joseph H. Barrett. Cincinnati, Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, 1865. Fish No. 72.

Preface dated May 14, 1864.

A hurried reissue of the 1864 book with new matter.

BARRETT, JOSEPH HARTWELL, 1824-1910.

Life of Abraham Lincoln, presenting his early history, political career, and speeches in and out of Congress; also, a general view of his policy as president of the United States; with his messages, proclamations, letters, etc., and a history of his eventful administration, and of the scenes attendant upon his tragic and lamented demise. By Joseph H. Barrett. Cincinnati, New York, Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, 1865. Fish No. 72.

Virtually a new book, with the earliest portions written in 1860 and 1864 revised.

BROCKETT, L. P.

The life and times of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States. Including his speeches, messages, inaugurals, proclamations, etc. By L. P. Brockett. 1865. 750 pp., illus. Chicago: Bradley & Company. Fish No. 135.

CROSBY, FRANKLIN.

Life of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States. Containing his early history and political career; together with the speeches, messages, proclamations and other official documents illustrative of his eventful administration. By Frank Crosby. Philadelphia, J. E. Potter, 1865. Fish No. 234.

HANAFORD, MRS. PHEBE ANN (COFFIN), 1829-1921.

Abraham Lincoln: his life and public services. By Mrs. P. A. Hanaford. Boston, B. B. Russell & Company, 1865. Fish No. 384.

This was the first life of Lincoln written by a woman.

COLFAX.

Life and principles of Abraham Lincoln. By Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Printed 1865. Reprinted 1868. Philadelphia: Jas. B. Rodgers. Fish No. 213.

BACON, GEORGE WASHINGTON, *comp.*

The life and administration of Abraham Lincoln. Presenting his early history, political career, speeches, messages, proclamations, letters, etc., with a general view of his policy as president of the United States. Also the European press on his death. Comp. by G. W. Bacon. London, S. Low, son, and Marston [etc.] 1865. Fish No. 50.

Life of Abraham Lincoln, late president of the American republic. Reprinted from the "Morning Star," Manchester, A. Heywood & Son; [etc., etc., 1865]. Fish No. 517.

ARNAUD, ACHILLE, 1826.

Abraham Lincoln; sa naissance, sa vie, sa mort avec un récit de la guerre d'Amérique d'après les documents les plus authentiques, par Achille Arnaud. Paris, Charliou frères et Huillery, 1865. Fish No. 33.

PASCAL, CESAR, 1839.

Abraham Lincoln; sa vie, son caractère, son administration, par César Pascal. Paris, Grassart, 1865.

HANAFORD, MRS. PHEBE ANN (COFFIN), 1829-1921.

Abraham Lincoln. Sein leben und seine öffentlichen dienste. Nach dem englischen von P. A. Hanaford frei bearb. von Julius Würzberger. New York, Haasis & Lubrecht; Boston, B. B. Russell & Co.; [etc., etc., 1865]. Fish No. 385.

BACON, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Abraham Lincoln geschetst in zijn leven en daden. Naar het Engelsch, van G. W. Bacon. Amsterdam, J. Leendertz, 1865. Fish No. 51.

HOLLAND, JOSIAH GILBERT, 1819-1881.

Das leben Abraham Lincoln's; von J. G. Holland. Springfield, Mass., G. Bill, 1866. Fish No. 427.

THAYER, WILLIAM M.

O apoikos pais etoi existoresis ton polieion tes Amerikes. Abraham Ligkolnos me eikonographias, Ek ton Agglikon upo G. Konstanlinon En Athenais Tupois Lakonias. 1865. 298 pp. (Fish No. 944.) Translation of "The Pioneer Boy." Title transliterated from Greek characters.

BUNGENER, LAURENCE LOUIS FELIX, 1814-1874.

Abraham Lincoln. Sein leben, wirken und sterben, von F. Bungener. Autorisirte uebersetzung. Bern, C. H. Mann, 1866. Fish No. 154.

BUNGENER, LAURENCE LOUIS FELIX, 1814-1874.

Lincoln; sa vie, son œuvre, et sa mort, par F. Bungener. Lausanne, G. Bridel, 1865. Fish No. 153.

BUNGENER, LAURENCE LOUIS FELIX, 1814-1874.

Abraham Lincoln, com' ei visse, qual' opera compie qual fu la sua morte. Firenze Tipografia Claudiana via Mattia 33. 1866. 12 mo. pp. 88. Translated by B. Malan from the French of Bungener. See No. 153. Fish No. 19.

ITALIAN VERSION OF THE PRECEDING WORK.

Abraham Lincoln, der Sklavenbefreier u. Freiheitsmartyrer, gew. Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten Nord-Amerika's. Mit dem wohlgetroffenen Portrait Lincoln's. (Biel: L. Heer-Betrix. 1865.) 12 mo. pp. 16. Fish No. 9.

LESPERUT.

Abraham Lincoln par A. Lesperut, Paris E. Dentu, Libraire. Editeur. Palais. Royal. 1865. 16 pp. Fish No. 506.

HOLLAND, JOSIAH GILBERT, 1819-1881.

Life of Abraham Lincoln, by J. G. Holland. Springfield, Mass., G. Bill, 1866. Fish No. 426.

Distinctly the best of the 1865-1866 group of Lincoln biographies.

HOLLAND, JOSIAH GILBERT, 1819-1881.

Das Leben Abraham Lincoln's von J. G. Holland, Mitglied der historischen Gesellschaft von Massachusetts, Springfield, Mass. Verlag von Gurdon Bill. 1866. 588 pp. Fish No. 427.

ARNOLD, ISAAC N.

The history of Abraham Lincoln and the overthrow of slavery. By Isaac N. Arnold, late member of Congress from Illinois. Chicago, Clarke & Co., 1866. 736 pp. 8 vo. Fish No. 35.

WILLIAMSON, DAVID BRAINERD, 1827.

Illustrated life, services, martyrdom and funeral of Abraham Lincoln. With a full account of the imposing ceremonies at the national capital on February 12, 1866, and the Hon. George



Bancroft's oration, delivered on the occasion before both Houses of Congress. With a portrait of Abraham Lincoln and other illustrative engravings of the scene of the assassination, etc. Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 1866. Fish No. 445.

**BARRETT, JOSEPH HARTWELL, 1824-1910.**

Das leben und wirken Abraham Lincoln's, des sechzehnten präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten. Nebst einer darstellung der kriegsereignisse, die während seiner administration stattfanden. Von Joseph H. Barrett. Aus dem englischen frei übersetzt und mit zusätzen, erläuterungen und einer vorrede versehen von Johann L. C. Eggers. Cincinnati, Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, 1866. Fish No. 73.

**BUNGENER, LAURENCE LOUIS FELIX, 1814-1874.**

Lincoln Zijn leven, werk, en dood. Naar het Fransch van F. Bungener. Utrecht, J. J. H. Kemmer, 1866. Fish No. 155.

**MACKENNA.**

A short biography of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the U. S., written in Chili, with the purpose of exhibiting the feelings of the Chilean nation towards the U. S. in the hour of her most critical trials, by B. Vicuna MacKenna. New York: S. Hallett. 1866. 25 pp. Fish No. 626.

**KADMUS.**

De Histori of Magnus Maharba and de Blak Dragon. Bai Kristofer Kadmus. Let evivu Letur hav its on Sound, and let evivu Sound hav its on Letur.—Old Maksim. New York. Printed for de Filolojikol Gemana. 1866. 122 pp. Author said to be the Rev. Nathan Brown. Fish No. 477.

**RETCLIFFE.**

Abraham Lincoln. Historischer Roman von J. Retcliffe. Erster Band. Das Recht der Uebersetzung ist Vorbehalten. Dresden. Verlag von Bruno Wienecke. 1866. 2 vol. Fish No. 804.

**TOWNSEND, GEORGE ALFRED, 1841-1914.**

The real life of Abraham Lincoln. A talk with Mr. Herndon, his late law partner. By George Alfred Townsend. New York, Publication office, Bible House, 1867. Fish No. 961.

Originally appeared in the New York *Tribune*, February 15, 1867. It was the first use made in publication of any part of the Herndon material.

**GRAY, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, 1830-1901.**

Life of Abraham Lincoln. For the young man and the Sabbath School. By William C. Gray. Cincinnati, Western Tract and Book Society, 1867. Fish No. 357.

The author of this Bibliography holds this little book in special regard. It was the first life of Lincoln he ever read.

MUDGE, ZACHARIAH ATWELL, 1813-1888.

The forest boy: a sketch of the life of Abraham Lincoln. For young people. By Z. A. Mudge. New York, Carleton & Porter, 1867. Fish No. 669.

Another early and popular juvenile.

CANISIUS (DR.) THEODOR.

Abraham Lincoln. Historisches charakterbild. Von. Dr. Theodor Canisius. 1867. 253 pp. Wien, Christoph Reitzer. Fish No. 172.

Dr. Theodor Canisius of Springfield edited the German newspaper which Lincoln bought to further his political fortunes. Three editions of this life of Lincoln in German were issued in Europe.

HOFFMANN, WILHELM.

Abraham Lincoln, der befreier der negersklaven; eine erzählung für die jugend, von Wilhelm Hoffmann. Mit vier stahlstichen. Breslau, E. Trewendt, 1867. Fish No. 423.

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES

Of the leading military and naval officers of the United States, including those of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. Cincinnati: Wrightson & Co., 1867.

Unknown to Fish.

MORNING STAR PAMPHLET.

Life of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the American Republic. [Reprinted from the *Morning Star*.] Manchester (England): A. Heywood & Son. London: G. Vickers. 1865. 16 pp. 8 vo. Fish No. 517.

ANDREWS.

Ke Keiki Paioma: or Pioneer Boy. I Lilo I Peresidena No Amerika Huipuia; I Unulinia A I Kakaina E. Samuel C. Andrews, Lahainaluna. Nu Yoka: Paiia E. William B. Bodge. 1869. 12 mo. pp. 306. Portrait and plates. In the Hawaiian dialect. Copy-right, April 4, 1868, by G. P. Judd of Honolulu. Fish No. 31.

CORCHADO, MANUEL.

Abraham Lincoln; por Manuel Corchado. Barcelona, Impr. de los hijos de Domenech, 1868.

ARNOLD, ISAAC NEWTON, 1815-1884.

Sketch of the life of Abraham Lincoln. Compiled in most part from the History of Abraham Lincoln and the overthrow of slavery. By Isaac N. Arnold. New York: J. B. Bachelder, 1869. Fish No. 36.

COCHIN, AUGUSTIN, *i. e.* PIERRE SUZANNE AUGUSTIN, 1823-1872

Abraham Lincoln, par Augustin Cochin. Paris, Degorce-Cadot, 1869. Fish No. 206.

## III. THE REALISTIC LINCOLN. 1872-1889.

The lives of Lincoln that were issued soon after his death rarely mentioned him as a great man. They were concerned with his kindness, patience, his fondness for jokes, his mercy, and with the mass of legendary lore that sprang and continues to spring up. It was high time for a critical biography. William H. Herndon had gathered valuable biographical material, but not having found himself able to work it into a book, sold copies of his manuscripts to Col. Ward Hill Lamon, who employed Chauncey F. Black to write the book. It was cynical and unfriendly, and this attitude must be ascribed to Black, rather than Lamon. The work was a financial failure, and a second volume which had been planned was not published. This book began a new epoch in Lincoln biography—an epoch that reached its culmination seventeen years later when Herndon issued a book of his own. These volumes were the beginning of critical, and so of constructive, biography of Lincoln.

LAMON, WARD HILL, 1828-1893, AND BLACK, CHAUNCEY, F., died 1904.

The life of Abraham Lincoln; from his birth to his inauguration as President. By Ward H. Lamon. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Company, 1872. Fish No. 498.

HART, CHARLES HENRY, 1847-

A biographical sketch of His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. By Charles Henry Hart. Reprinted from introduction to *Bibliographia Lincolniana*. Albany, J. Munsell, 1870. Fish No. 394.

POWER, JOHN CARROLL, 1819-1894.

Abraham Lincoln. His life, public services, death and great funeral cortege, with a history and description of the national Lincoln monument, by John Carroll Power. Monumental ed. Springfield, Ill., E. A. Wilson & Company, 1875. Fish No. 763.

HICKS, GEORGE, 1835-

Abraham Lincoln. Kingston, Jamaica, printed by the Educational Supply Company [1879?].

[HICKS, GEORGE], 1835-

Abraham Lincoln. Kingston, Jamaica, W. I., printed by the Educational Supply Company, [1879] Tarrytown, N. Y., reprinted, W. Abbatt, 1917.

GRUBE, AUGUST WILHELM.

Abraham Lincoln. Eine biographische Skizze von A. W. Grube. 2 verm. Aufl. Stuttgart, J. F. Steinkopf. 1878. 132 pp. Fish No. 367.

THAYER, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, 1820-1898.

From pioneer home to the White House. Life of Abraham Lincoln. By William M. Thayer. With eulogy by Hon. George Bancroft.

Enl., rev., and newly illustrated. Norwich, Conn., The Henry Bill Publishing Company, 1882. Fish No. 945.

An enlarged reprint of this popular juvenile, as a subscription book.

NICOLAY, JOHN GEORGE, 1832-1901.

Abraham Lincoln. By John G. Nicolay. Boston, Little, Brown, & Company, 1882.

This may be thought of as the germ of the large Nicolay and Hay work. A few copies of this article were printed in pamphlet form to secure copyright in the United States.

POWER, JOHN CARROLL, 1819-1894.

Abraham Lincoln. His life, public services, death and great funeral cortege, with a history and description of the National Lincoln monument, with an appendix. By John Carroll Power. 3d ed. Springfield, Ill., H. W. Rokker, printer, 1882.

[SMITH, GEORGE BARNETT,] 1841-1909.

Abraham Lincoln: farmer's boy and president. Published under the direction of the Committee of general literature and education appointed by the Society for promoting Christian knowledge. London, Society for promoting Christian knowledge; New York, E. & J. B. Young & Company, [188-?].

HANAFORD, MRS. PHEBE ANN (COFFIN), 1829-1921.

Abraham Lincoln: his life and public services. By Phebe A. Hanaford. Boston, D. Lothrop & Company, [1881].

RASMUSSEN, H[ANS].

Abraham Lincolns liv og gjerning. Med Lincolns portræt. Kjøbenhavn, V. Thanning & Appels boghandel, 1882.

ALGER, HORATIO, JR.

The backwoods boy, or the boyhood and manhood of Abraham Lincoln. 1883. 307 pp. New York: Street & Smith, New York.

MALTBY, CHARLES.

The life and public services of Abraham Lincoln, by Charles Maltby, late superintendent of Indian affairs for California. Stockton, Cal., Daily Independent Steam Power Print, 1884. Fish No. 629.

A rare little book, and a rather attractive one, the more interesting because the first life of Lincoln to be written on the Pacific coast.

ARNOLD, ISAAC NEWTON, 1815-1884.

The life of Abraham Lincoln. By Isaac N. Arnold. Chicago, Jan-  
sen, McClurg, & Company, 1885. Fish No. 41.

Mr. Arnold's book was too cautious and conservative to be a truly great work. It really belonged in the post-war group. It had developed in the conscientious method of Mr. Arnold and it wholly satisfied many of the friends of Lincoln and of Mrs. Lincoln.



STODDARD, WILLIAM OSBORN, 1835-

Abraham Lincoln: the true story of a great life. Showing the inner growth, special training, and peculiar fitness of the man for his work. By William O. Stoddard. New York, Boston, [etc.] Fords, Howard, & Hulbert, 1884. Fish No. 899.

Mr. Stoddard, an assistant secretary to President Lincoln, gave in this volume some valuable information, obtained by him at first hand.

BROWNE, FRANCIS FISHER, 1843-1913, *comp.*

The every-day life of Abraham Lincoln; a biography from an entirely new standpoint, with fresh and invaluable material. Lincoln's life and character portrayed by those who knew him. Estimates and impressions of distinguished men. Prepared and arranged by Francis F. Browne. New York and St. Louis, N. D. Thompson Publishing Company, 1886. Fish No. 145.

In good part a compilation, but interestingly done and of value.

STODDARD, WILLIAM O.

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. New York, Stokes. 1888. 284 pp. Fish No. 900.

BROOKS, NOAH, 1830-1903.

Abraham Lincoln; a biography for young people, by Noah Brooks. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1888. Fish No. 139.

Mr. Brooks knew Lincoln personally and his book was readable and good.

IRELAN, JOHN ROBERT.

History of the life, administration and times of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States. By John Robert Irelan, M. D. In two volumes. Chicago, Fairbanks and Palmer Pub. Company. 1888. Fish No. 453.

This is a portion of a huge work on the presidents, of no great value, but is sought and given reluctant shelfroom by collectors who want all biographies of Lincoln.

POWER, JOHN CARROLL.

Abraham Lincoln; his life, public services, death and great funeral cortege, with a history and description of the national monument, Springfield, Ill. R. H. Rokker, Pub. 1889. 458 pp. illus. Fish No. 765.

This work continued to be issued in editions with some changes, by the custodian of the Lincoln monument.

PETERSON, O. M.

Abraham Lincoln og hans samtid. Af O. M. Peterson. Chicago, Skandinavens boghandel, 1889. Fish No. 746.

HERNDON, WILLIAM HENRY, 1818-1891, AND WEIK, JESSE W., 1857-

Herndon's Lincoln; the true story of a great life. The history and personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln, by William H. Herndon and Jesse William Weik. Chicago, New York, [etc.] Belford, Clarke & Company; [etc., etc., '1889.] Fish No. 409.

This truly notable, though much criticized, book brings to a close the period of Lincoln biography which began with Lamon's work in 1872.

#### IV. THE DOCUMENTARY LINCOLN. 1890-1900.

Perhaps this is as good a caption as any for the period of Lincoln biography which began when Nicolay and Hay published their "Abraham Lincoln, a History." This work released a vast body of documentary material which forms a dividing mark between periods of Lincoln biography.

NICOLAY, JOHN GEORGE, 1832-1901, AND HAY, JOHN, 1838-1905

Abraham Lincoln; a history, by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. New York, The Century Co., 1890.

There is an English edition, also from the same plates. Fish No. 701.

The limitations of this work are known and lamented by all Lincoln students, who, on that account, the more deplore the action of Robert T. Lincoln in locking up for a long period the Lincoln manuscripts. But even so, this work is an invaluable storehouse of authentic Lincoln material, prized and utilized by all Lincoln students.

[LAMBERTON, JOHN PORTER,] 1839-

Abraham Lincoln. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1890.

[LOVETT, RICHARD,] 1851-1904.

Abraham Lincoln. [London, The Religious Tract Society, 1890.]

HERNDON, WILLIAM HENRY, 1818-1891, AND WEIK, JESSE W., 1857-

Abraham Lincoln; the true story of a great life, by William H. Herndon and Jesse W. Weik, with an introduction by Horace White. New York, D. Appleton & Company, 1893. Fish No. 410.

A new edition of Herndon's much criticized book, with a few omissions and a chapter on the Lincoln-Douglas Debates by Horace White. In 1928 this was re-issued in a handy volume series at a small price.

FRENCH, CHARLES WALLACE, 1858-

Abraham Lincoln, the liberator: a biographical sketch. By Charles Wallace French. New York [etc.]. Funk & Wagnalls, 1891. Fish No. 334.

SCHURZ, CARL, 1829-1906.

Abraham Lincoln, an essay, by Carl Schurz. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 1891. Fish No. 839.

PUTNAM, M LOUISE.

The children's life of Abraham Lincoln, by M. Louise Putnam. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Company, 1892.

MORSE, JOHN TORREY, 1840-

Abraham Lincoln, by John T. Morse, Jr. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 1893.

A cold and academic work, with some strange errors, but on the whole a good book. It appeared in subsequent years in large paper and other editions.

COFFIN, CHARLES CARLETON, 1823-1896.

Abraham Lincoln, by Charles Carleton Coffin. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1893. Fish No. 209.

BROOKS, NOAH.

Abraham Lincoln and the downfall of American slavery. By Noah Brooks. 1894. 471 pp. Illus. New York and London. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Fish No. 140.

HANAFORD, MRS. PHEBE ANN (COFFIN), 1829-1921.

Abraham Lincoln; his life and public services, by Phebe A. Hanaford. Chicago, New York, The Werner Company [1895].

LAMON, WARD HILL.

Recollections of Abraham Lincoln, 1847-1865. By Ward Hill Lamon. Edited by Dorothy Lamon. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1895. xvi, 276 pp. Portraits. Facsimilies. 12 mo. Fish No. 499.

A second edition with an important introductory essay was issued by Dorothy Lamon, then Mme. Teillard, in 1911.

Volumes of Reminiscences are not listed in this Bibliography; but an exception is properly made for Lamon's Book, as it contained some of the material intended to have been used in the never-published second volume of his Life of Lincoln, of which the first volume was published in 1872.

NICHOLS, CLIFTON MELVIN, 1830-1903.

Life of Abraham Lincoln; being a biography of his life from his birth to his assassination; also a record of his ancestors, and a collection of anecdotes attributed to Lincoln. By Clifton M. Nichols. New York City, Springfield, O. [etc.] Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, 1896. Fish No. 698.

BROOKS, ELBRIDGE STREETER, 1846-1902.

The true story of Abraham Lincoln, the American, told for boys and girls by Elbridge S. Brooks. Boston, Lothrop Publishing Company [1896]. Fish No. 138.

BALDWIN, JAMES.

The story of Abraham Lincoln for young readers. 1896. 64 pp. Chicago: Werner School Book Co. Fish No. 56.

TARBELL, IDA MINERVA, 1857- , AND DAVIS, JOHN MCCAN, 1866-

The early life of Abraham Lincoln, containing many unpublished documents and unpublished reminiscences of Lincoln's early friends. By Ida M. Tarbell, assisted by J. McCan Davis. New York, S. S. McClure, 1896. Fish No. 932.

This interesting volume, taken from the pages of McClure's Magazine contained the best account up to that time of the youth of Lincoln. It was the result of much research, and the harbinger of Miss Tarbell's larger and complete biography.

OTTO, EMIL.

Abraham Lincoln. Ein lebensbild gezeichnet von E. Otto. St. Louis, Mo., Eden Pub. House [1897]. Fish No. 723.

THAYER, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, 1820-1898.

Abraham Lincolns leben, von William M. Thayer. Autorisierte übersetzung aus dem englischen von Auguste Daniel. 2. Aufl. Gotha, F. A. Perthes, 1897.

SHEPPARD, ROBERT DICKINSON.

Abraham Lincoln; a character sketch. With supplementary essay, by G. Mercer Adam. Also, suggestions from the life of Lincoln, by Francis W. Shepardon. The early days of Abraham Lincoln, by Prof. Goldwin Smith. Anecdotes, characteristics and chronology. H. G. Campbell Pub. Co. 1898. 180 pp. Fish No. 855.

HAPGOOD, NORMAN, 1868-

Abraham Lincoln, the man of the people, by Norman Hapgood. New York, The Macmillan Company; London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1899. Fish No. 388.

[MARSH, LEVI GARDNER] 1823-1906.

Story of Abraham Lincoln. Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., The Wyatt Company [1899].

## V. THE POPULAR LINCOLN. 1890-1915.

Valuable as were the contributions of Lamon and Herndon, and of Nicolay and Hay, they did not satisfy popular demand. A more picturesque Lincoln, who could take his place in the popular imagination, was needed and provided.

TARBELL, IDA MINERVA, 1857-

The life of Abraham Lincoln, drawn from original sources and containing many speeches, letters, and telegrams hitherto unpublished, by Ida M. Tarbell. New York, The Doubleday & McClure Co., 1900. Fish No. 933.

With Miss Tarbell's attractive and well illustrated work, a new epoch in Lincoln biography began. Innumerable books followed it, but hers preserved its pre-eminence and may be said to have defined the period which it began. It was a "key note" biography. It has been republished in many editions.



STODDARD, WILLIAM OSBORN, 1835-1925.

Lincoln at work; sketches from life by William O. Stoddard; illustrated by Sears Gallagher. Boston and Chicago, United Society of Christian Endeavor [c1900]. Fish No. 904.

CRAVENS, FRANCES.

The story of Lincoln for children. By Frances Cravens. 1900, 1903. 117 pp. Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Pub. Co. Fish No. 232.

GRIDLEY, ELEANOR.

The story of Abraham Lincoln, or the journey from the log cabin to the White House. 1900. 334 pp. illus. Chicago: Juvenile Publishing Company. Fish No. 364.

SCRIPPS, JOHN LOCKE, 1818-1866.

The first published life of Abraham Lincoln, written in the year MDCCCLX, by John Locke Scripps; reprinted in the year MDCCCC, by the Cranbrook Press. Detroit, Mich., The Cranbrook Press, 1900. Fish No. 843.

Mrs. Dyche was entirely honest in representing her father's pamphlet as "the first published life of Abraham Lincoln." It was, as is shown earlier in this bibliography, the eighth. But it was first in importance among the original group.

NICOLAY, JOHN GEORGE, 1832-1901.

A short life of Abraham Lincoln, condensed from Nicolay and Hay's Abraham Lincoln: a history by John G. Nicolay. New York, The Century Co., 1902. Fish No. 700.

KETCHAM, HENRY.

The life of Abraham Lincoln, by Henry Ketcham. New York, A. L. Burt, 1901. Fish No. 486.

Another edition was issued in 1904 by J. A. Hill & Co., New York.

BROOKS, NOAH, 1830-1903.

Abraham Lincoln; his youth and early manhood, with a brief account of his later life, by Noah Brooks. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901. Fish No. 142.

PHILLIPS, ISAAC NEWTON.

Abraham Lincoln. A short study of a great man and his work. By Isaac N. Phillips. 2d ed. Bloomington, Ill., 1901. Fish No. 748.

BROWNE, ROBERT HENRY, 1835-

Abraham Lincoln and the men of his time, by Robert H. Browne. Cincinnati, Jennings & Pye; New York, Eaton & Mains, 1901. Fish No. 146.

## KOREN.

Abraham Lincoln. Et foredrag for studenterne ved Luther College paa Lincolns fødselsdag den 12te februar. Al V. Koren. Decorah, Iowa. Lutheran Pub. House. 1901. 32 pp. Fish No. 490.

## BROOKS, ELBRIDGE STREETER, 1846-1902.

The heroic life of Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator. Illustrated in black and white and with colored plates. Boston, DeWolfe Fiske & Co., [c1902].

## SMITH, SAMUEL G.

Abraham Lincoln. Jennings & Pye, New York. 1902. 31 pp. Fish No. 868.

## SELBY, PAUL.

Lincoln's life, stories and speeches. Letters and speeches chronologically arranged. Chicago, Thomson & Thomas. 1902. 469 pp. illus.

## CURTIS, WILLIAM ELEROY, 1850-1911.

The true Abraham Lincoln, by William Eleroy Curtis. With twenty-four illustrations. Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lipincott Company, 1903. Fish No. 240.

## OBERHOLTZER, ELLIS PAXSON, 1868-

Abraham Lincoln, by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer. Philadelphia, G. W. Jacobs & Company. 1904. Fish No. 707.

## BALDWIN, JAMES, 1841-

Abraham Lincoln, a true life, by James Baldwin. New York, Cincinnati [etc.], American Book Company. 1904. Fish No. 57.

## BARRETT, JOSEPH HARTWELL, 1824-1910.

Abraham Lincoln and his presidency, by Joseph H. Barrett. Cincinnati, The Robert Clarke Company. 1904.

Mr. Barrett, one of the earliest group of Lincoln biographers, continued his work for forty-four consecutive years, beginning with a hastily prepared volume in 1860, and approaching by successive stages this culminating work, published when he was 80 years of age. In continuity of service his record distanced that of all other authors of Lincoln biographies. Fish No. 74.

## LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, President United States, 1809-1865.

The autobiography of Abraham Lincoln. New York, F. D. Tandy Company. [c1905].

## STODDARD, WILLIAM OSBORN, 1835-1925.

The boy Lincoln, by William O. Stoddard. New York, D. Appleton & Company. 1905. Fish No. 905.

**HEATH, VIRGINIA.**

The story of Lincoln, by Virginia Heath. Portland, Me., L. H. Nelson Company. 1905. Fish No. 405.

**ROTHSCHILD, ALONZO.**

Lincoln, Master of Men. A study in character by Alonzo Rothschild. Boston and New York, Houghton & Mifflin. Cambridge. 1906. 531 pp. Fish No. 820.

While this is avowedly a character study, it is entitled to a place among the biographies of Lincoln and is a book of merit.

**NICOLAY, HELEN, 1866-**

The boys' life of Abraham Lincoln, by Helen Nicolay. With illustrations by Jay Hambidge and others. New York, The Century Co. 1906.

**REITER, HARRIET G.**

The story of Lincoln, by Harriet G. Reiter. Dansville, New York, World's Events Publishing Company. c1906.

**PUTNAM, HARRIET.**

The life of Abraham Lincoln for young folks, told in words of one syllable, by Harriet Putnam. New York, McLoughlin Brothers. [c1906].

**SPARHAWK, FRANCES CAMPBELL, 1847-**

A life of Lincoln for boys, by Frances Campbell Sparhawk. New York, T. Y. Crowell & Co. [c1907].

**WHIPPLE, WAYNE.**

The story-life of Lincoln; a biography composed of five hundred true stories told by Abraham Lincoln and his friends, selected from all authentic sources, and fitted together in order, forming his complete life history, by Wayne Whipple. Memorial edition, issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth; illus. Philadelphia, J. C. Winston Company, 1908. 708 pp.

**WHITNEY, HENRY CLAY, 1831-1905.**

Life of Lincoln, by Henry C. Whitney, edited by Marion Mills Miller. New York, The Baker & Taylor Company, 1908.

**SCHURZ, CARL, 1829-1906, AND BARTLETT, TRUMAN HOWE, 1835-1925.**

Abraham Lincoln, a biographical essay, by Carl Schurz; with an essay on the portraits of Lincoln by Truman H. Bartlett. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1907.

**BINNS, HENRY BRYAN, 1873-**

Abraham Lincoln, by Henry Bryan Binns. London, J. M. Dent & Company; New York, E. P. Dutton & Company, 1907.

The best English life of Lincoln before Charnwood, and in some respects equal to it.

BEALE, J. E., JR.

Abraham Lincoln. A brief biography noting especially the influences of his early years, as manifested in the splendid fruitage of his latter life. Accounts of his more important acts as president. The assassination, etc., 1909. 48 pp. Philadelphia: Strawbridge & Clothier.

WHIPPLE, WAYNE.

The little life of Lincoln. Philadelphia, Biddle Press, 1909. unpubl.

WHITLOCK, BRAND, 1869.

Abraham Lincoln, by Brand Whitlock. Boston, Small, Maynard & Company, 1909.

MORGAN, JAMES, 1861.

Abraham Lincoln, the boy and the man, by James Morgan. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1908.

MOORES, CHARLES WASHINGTON, 1862-1923.

The life of Abraham Lincoln for boys and girls, by Charles W. Moores. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1909.

[MOTT, EDWARD HAROLD,] 1845.

Lincoln. A brief biographical sketch of Lincoln, fitting appreciations of his character, and a compilation of selections from his state papers, addresses and letters, prepared under the direction of Lincoln centenary committee of the city of New York appointed by His Honor, George Brinton McClellan, mayor, 1908. [New York, M. B. Brown Company, printers, c1909.]

Abraham Lincoln: the story of his life printed for the children of New England and their parents, 100 years after his birth, by the Boston Sunday Globe. [Boston, Boston Sunday Globe, 1909].

SNIDER, DENTON JAQUES, 1841-

Abraham Lincoln, an interpretation in biography, by Denton J. Snider. St. Louis, Mo., Sigma Publishing Company, [c1908].

ATKINSON, MRS. ELEANOR (STACKHOUSE), 1863-

The boyhood of Lincoln, by Eleanor Atkinson. New York, The McClure Company, 1908.

CAMPBELL, HELEN MARY LE ROY, 1850-

The life of Abraham Lincoln, by Helen M. Campbell. Boston, New York, [etc.] Educational Publishing Company [1909].

JENNINGS, JANET.

Abraham Lincoln, the greatest American, by Janet Jennings. [Madison, Wis., Cantwell Printing Company, c1909].



SHEPPARD, ROBERT DICKINSON, 1846-

The life of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States, 1861-1865, by Robert Dickinson Sheppard. Famous Gettysburg and Springfield addresses, pathetic letter to the mother of five sons slain in battle; sayings, characteristics and chronology. Chicago, Laird & Lee, '1913.

SCHURZ, CARL, 1829-1906.

Abraham Lincoln, von Carl Schurz. Aus dem englischen übersetzt von Mary Nolte. Mit einem bildnis. Berlin, G. Reimer, 1908.

BEETS, HENRY.

Abraham Lincoln, zijn tijd en leven, door Henry Beets. Grand Rapids, Mich., J. B. Hulst, [etc.] 1909.

[KOHT, HALVDAN,] 1873-

Abraham Lincoln, Et hundredaarsminde. [Kristiania, 1909].

MILLER, FRANCIS TREVELYAN, 1877-

Portrait life of Lincoln; life of Abraham Lincoln, the greatest American, told from original photographs taken with his authority during the great crisis through which he led his country—treasured among the 7,000 secret service war negatives in the Brady-Gardner collection at Springfield, Massachusetts, and in private collections, valued at \$150,000, collected by Edward Bailey Eaton, by Francis Trevelyan Miller. Springfield, Mass., New York, [etc.] The Patriot Publishing Company, 1910.

NEWTON, JOSEPH FORT.

Abraham Lincoln; an essay, by Joseph Fort Newton. Cedar Rapids, Ia., The Torch Press, 1910.

NEWTON, JOSEPH FORT, 1876-

Lincoln and Herndon, by Joseph Fort Newton. Cedar Rapids, Ia., The Torch Press, 1910.

[ANDERSON, ALBERT].

A critical and biographical sketch of Lincoln. Minneapolis, Minn. [1910].

ROSS, RILEY R.

Abraham Lincoln, by Riley R. Ross. New York City, 1910.

REITER, HARRIET G.

Story of Lincoln, by Harriet G. Reiter. Dayton, O., Paine Publishing Company, [c1910].

PHILLIPS, ISAAC NEWTON.

Lincoln, by Isaac Newton Phillips. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1910.

PICKENS, WILLIAM.

Abraham Lincoln, man and statesman (abridged) by Wm. Pickens.  
[Talladega? Ala.] c1910.

NORTON, ELIOT.

Abraham, a lover of mankind. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.  
1911. 95 pp. port.

STRUNSKY, ROSE.

Abraham Lincoln, by Rose Strunsky, with five illustrations and a  
map. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd. 1914.

AGRESTI, ANTONIO, 1866-

Abramo Lincoln. Genova, A. F. Formiggini, 1913.

BROWNE, FRANCIS FISHER, 1843-1913.

The everyday life of Abraham Lincoln; a narrative and descriptive  
biography with pen pictures and personal recollections by those  
who knew him, by Francis Fisher Browne. New and thoroughly  
revised edition from new plates, with an entirely new portrait  
of Lincoln, from a charcoal study by J. N. Marble. Chicago,  
Browne & Howell Company. 1913.

A revised edition of a work first published in 1886. Another edition  
was issued by Putnam in 1915.

WHIPPLE, WAYNE, 1856.

The story of young Abraham Lincoln, by Wayne Whipple. Phila-  
delphia, Henry Altemus Company. c1915.

RUTHERFORD.

Abraham Lincoln. Plough boy, Statesman, Patriot, by William G.  
Rutherford. London. (No year.) The Sunday School Union,  
57 and 59 Ludgate Hill, E. C. 139 pp. Fish No. 825.

MATSUMURA

Lincoln. By Rev. K. Matsumura. (No place, no year.) In  
Japanese. A biography for youth. Titles taken from seventh  
edition. 183 pp. Fish No. 643.

PUTNAM, HARRIET.

The life of Abraham Lincoln for young folks. New York, McLaugh-  
lin Bros. 144 pp. illus.

AITKEN, W. FRANCIS.

The boy's life of Greatheart Lincoln, the martyr President. By W.  
Francis Aitken. n.d. 320 pp. Pub. by Partridge & Co., London.

BIOGRAPHY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In Japanese. No imprint, no year. 272 pp. Fish No. 96.

**CROSBY, FRANK.**

Life of Abraham Lincoln. By Frank Crosby. Taken from "A Library of Universal Literature," in four parts, of which this is part two (biography). n.d. illus. Pub. by P. F. Collier & Son, New York. No date.

**GOLDSMITH, M. A.**

Abraham Lincoln: his life. A true story of one of the world's best men. 121 pp. illus.

**HAMILTON, MARY A.**

The story of Abraham Lincoln. 120 pp. illus. n.d. Pub. by T. C. & E. C. Jack.

**HOFFMAN, WILHELM.**

Abraham Lincoln, der Befreier der Negersklaven. Eine Erzählung für die Jugend von Wilhelm Hoffman mit Vier Stahlstichen. Breslau. Verlag von Edouard Trewendt. (No year.) 129 pp. Fish No. 423.

**HOFFMAN, WILHELM.**

Abraham Lincoln. Emancipator of slaves; story for children. W. Hoffman. Translated from the German edition of the bookseller and publisher. M. O. Wolf. St. Petersburg, Moscow. (No year.) 106 pp. In Russian, the above being an English rendition of the Russian characters. Fish No. 424.

**KAKITA.**

Abraham Lincoln. By J. Kakita. (No place, no year.) 142 pp. A juvenile biography in Japanese characters. Fish No. 479.

**KAMENSKAVO.**

The life of celebrated men. Biographical library. F. Pavlenkova. A. Lincoln. His life and public achievements. Biographical sketch. A. B. Kamenskavo. St. Petersburg, Press of Society for "Public Weal," Bolschaie Podiachevskaja. 1891. 85 pp. Title transliterated from Russian characters. Fish No. 480.

**MANOEL.**

As equias de Abrahao Lincoln, President des Estados-Unidos da America Com Um Esboco Biographico de Mesmo Offercido Ao Povo Brasileiro Por Sem Patricio Jose Manoel de Conceiaco Rio Janeiro Publicada e a Venda Em Casa de Eduarde & Henrique Laemert. (No year.) 40 pp. Fish No. 630.

**MARAIS, AUG.**

Marais Abraham Lincoln. Histoire d'm Homme du Peuple illustri par A. Mantader (device) Charavay, Mantoux, Martin Libraire d' Education de la Jeunes, Paris. (No year.) 128 pp. Fish No. 632a. Similar card. 155 pp. Fish No. 633.

## VI. THE INTERNATIONAL LINCOLN. 1916-1920.

This title may serve to characterize the new epoch which, during the World War, brought into clearer definition the personality of Lincoln as an international ideal, particularly in the Charnwood biography and the Drinkwater play.

WHITLOCK, BRAND, 1869-

Abraham Lincoln, by Brand Whitlock. Boston, Small, Maynard & Company, 1916.

ELIAS, MRS. EDITH L.

Abraham Lincoln, by Edith L. Elias, with nine illustrations. London, G. G. Harrap & Company, 1916.

WHEELER, DANIEL EDWIN, 1880-

Abraham Lincoln, by Daniel E. Wheeler. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916.

CHARNWOOD, GODFREY RATHBONE BENSON, 1st Baron, 1864-

Abraham Lincoln, by Lord Charnwood. London, Constable & Company, Ltd., 1916.

The second English edition was issued in the following year, and coincided with the first Canadian edition (Toronto, McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, 1917) and the New York edition, Henry Holt & Co., 1917.

Charnwood's book made a deep impression not only in England but in America.

GORDY, WILBUR FISK, 1854-

Abraham Lincoln, by Wilbur F. Gordy. New York, Boston [etc.] C. Scribner's Sons [c1917].

ROTHSCHILD, ALONZO.

"Honest Abe." A study in integrity, based on the early life of Abraham Lincoln, by Alonzo Rothschild. Boston and New York, Houghton-Mifflin Co. 1917. 374 pp.

COURTENAY, CALISTA McCABE.

Abraham Lincoln. 1917. 96 pp. Illus. New York. Sam'l Gabriel Sons Co., New York.

SHIRLEY, RALPH.

A short life of Abraham Lincoln, by the Hon. Ralph Shirley. Illustrated American ed. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1919.

SHARP, JOHN ALFRED, 1856-

Abraham Lincoln, by Alfred Sharp. London, The Epworth Press, [1919].

GOLDSMITH, MARCUS A.

Abraham Lincoln; his life, by M. A. Goldsmith; a true story of one of the world's best men. Cleveland, O., The Goldsmith Publishing Co. [c1918].



SCHURZ, CARL, 1829-1906.

Abraham Lincoln, by Carl Schurz. The Gettysburg speech and other papers by Abraham Lincoln. Together with testimonies by Emerson, Whittier, Holmes, and Lowell, and a biographical sketch of Carl Schurz. Boston, New York [etc.] Houghton-Mifflin Company [c1919].

Abraham Lincoln. By an Oxford M. A. Portsmouth, [Eng.] Holbrook & Son, ltd. [1920?]

ELIAS, MRS. EDITH L.

Abraham Lincoln, by Edith L. Elias; with nine illustrations. New York, Frederick A. Stokes Company [c1920].

STEPHENSON, NATHANIEL WRIGHT, 1867-

Lincoln; an account of his personal life, especially of its springs of action as revealed and deepened by the ordeal of war, by Nathaniel Wright Stephenson. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, [c1922]. Enlarged Edition, 528 pp. 1924.

TARBELL, IDA MINERVA, 1857-

Boy Scouts' life of Lincoln, by Ida M. Tarbell. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1921.

McSPADDEN, JOSEPH WALKER, 1874-

The story of Abraham Lincoln, by J. Walker McSpadden. New York, N. Y., Newark, N. J., Barse & Hopkins [c1922].

BOWERS, JOHN HUGH, 1875-

Life of Abraham Lincoln [by] John Hugh Bowers. Girard, Kan., Haldeman-Julius Company, [c1922].

MATHEWS, STELLA TYLER.

The life of Abraham Lincoln, in verse, by Stella Tyler Mathews. Seattle, Press of Lowman & Hanford Company. [c1923].

BISSETT, CLARK PRESCOTT.

Abraham Lincoln, a universal man, by Clark Prescott Bissett. San Francisco, J. Howell. 1923. 230 pp.

WHIPPLE, WAYNE.

The heart of Lincoln; an intimate life-story of Abraham Lincoln. 1923. 101 pp. The Great-Heart Series. Published by John C. Winston Company, Chicago.

## VII. THE LINCOLN OF THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

Since the close of the World War, a group of American biographers has emerged, whose works may be held to inaugurate a new period of Lincoln biography. It is too early to designate this school with a name; but it endeavors to combine original research with constructive labor.

BARTON, WILLIAM ELEAZAR, 1861-

The life of Abraham Lincoln, by William E. Barton. Indianapolis, The Bobbs Merrill Company [c1925].

Dr. Barton's first Lincoln book, "The Soul of Abraham Lincoln," was practically a biography, as it studied the whole life of Lincoln in its relation to his successive environments and his spiritual development. That, and two other books, "The Paternity of Abraham Lincoln" and "Abraham Lincoln and his books" were stepping stones toward this biography, which has been followed by other Lincoln books, entitled, "The Women Lincoln Loved," "Abraham Lincoln and Walt Whitman," "A Beautiful Blunder: the true story of Abraham Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby," and "The Lineage of Lincoln."

WRIGHT, MRS. ANNA MARIA ROSE, 1890-

The dramatic life of Abraham Lincoln, by A. M. R. Wright; illustrated with scenes from the photoplay, a First National Picture, presented by Al. and Ray Rockett. New York, Grosset & Dunlap, [c1925].

CAMACHO ROLDAN, SALVADOR, 1827-1900.

Abraham Lincoln, by Salvador Camacho Roldan. Translated from *La Opinion*, Bogota, Colombia, June 7, 1865. [Tarrytown, N. Y., reprinted, W. Abbatt, 1925].

VAUGHN, OLIVE.

The life of Abraham Lincoln, as told in pictures, by Olive Vaughn. Johnston, Pa., The Statler Press [c1925].

BRITT, ALBERT.

Abraham Lincoln, for boys and girls, by Albert Britt. New York, Frank-Maurice, Inc. 1925. 244 pp.

SANDBURG, CARL.

Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years, by Carl Sandburg, with 105 illus., from photographs, and many cartoons, sketches, maps, and letters. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Company. (c 1926.) 2 vol.

Although the author is a poet, and wrote what is in some sort a prose-poem rather than a conventional biography, this work is attractive, readable and of value.

HOFFMAN, URIAS JOHN.

Abraham Lincoln, the greatest of good men, the best of great men, for boys and girls, by U. J. Hoffman. Boston, New York. (etc.) D. C. Heath & Co. (c 1926.) 129 pp.

WARREN, LOUIS AUSTIN.

Lincoln's parentage and childhood: a history of the Kentucky Lincolns supported by documentary evidence, by Louis Austin Warren. New York, London, The Century Company. (c 1926.).

BARTON, WILLIAM ELEAZAR.

The Great Good Man. How the boy Lincoln grew to manhood and achieved immortality. By William E. Barton. illus. by Raymond H. Warren. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1927. 313 pp.

HART, FRANKLIN W.

Abraham Lincoln, the great commoner, the sublime emancipator, by Col. F. W. Hart. Pasadena, Calif., Press of Pasadena Star-News. 1927. 274 pp.

BEVERIDGE, ALBERT JEREMIAH, 1862-1927.

Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1858, by Albert J. Beveridge. Boston and New York, Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1928.

To the lasting regret of Lincoln scholars, Senator Beveridge did not live to complete this notable work. It considers the life of Lincoln down to the time of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and stops abruptly.

MADISON, MRS. LUCY (FOSTER), 1865-

Lincoln, by Lucy Foster Madison. Illustrated and decorated by Frank E. Schoonover. Philadelphia, The Penn Publishing Company, 1928.

SANDBURG, CARL.

Abe Lincoln Grows Up, by Carl Sandburg. New York, Harcourt Co. 222 pp. illus. 1928. Reprinted from (the author's "Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years").

HILL, FREDERICK TREVOR.

Lincoln, emancipator of the nation; a narrative history of Lincoln's boyhood and manhood, based on his own writings, original research, official documents, and authoritative information, by Frederick T. Hill. New York and London, D. Appleton & Co. 1928. 284 pp.

















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